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Falashas said settling in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon is checking reports that Ethiopian Falasha Jews are settling in South Lebanon and has asked its U.N. envoy to prepare a complaint, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday. Salah Statieh said residents of Israel's self-declared "security zone" in the south had reported that Israel had allowed scores of Falasha Jews to settle in 14 plantations around the village of Shebaa, 15 kilometres west of the town of Marjayoun. Statieh, director of political affairs at the ministry, told Reuters the ministry had asked Lebanon's envoy at the United Nations to prepare a complaint to the Security Council if the reports proved true. "According to the reports from South Lebanon, Israel is settling Falasha Jews on Lebanese soil, specifically in 14 plantations around the village of Shebaa," Statieh said. He said the government did not know when the Falasha settlements began. Shebaa and the 14 plantations were located on the eastern slopes of Mount Hermon, Statieh said. "These reports, if true, unveil Israel's design to settle in Lebanese territory," Statieh said.

Car bomb kills 31 in Afghan city

MOSCOW (R) — A car bomb exploded in the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad Friday, killing 31 people and seriously injuring 33, the Soviet news agency TASS reported. TASS blamed the explosion on "Afghan extremists" fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. It said the bomb went off near a cinema in the centre of town, levelling buildings and destroying cars parked in the area. "Most of the dead were children, women and elderly people," TASS said. It said rebels had also opened fire on a settlement in Kabul province, killing one person. The car bomb was the latest in a series of assaults on Afghan cities blamed by Moscow and Kabul on the rebels. On Thursday, a bomb in a lorry killed one person in Kabul and another died when 12 missiles hit the capital. Kabul Radio accused the rebels Wednesday of killing 13 people in car bomb and rocket attacks. Jalalabad, near the Pakistani border, was the site of the start of the Soviet troop pull-out from Afghanistan May 15. All of the Soviet men based there have now left, officials say. TASS accused France of sending military advisers into Afghanistan since the withdrawal began, and said two were killed recently and another wounded in an Afghan air force attack on rebel positions near Kalat in the southeast.

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AROUND THE WORLD ...

Gorbachev confers with Indian president

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman exchanged views on ethnic problems affecting their two countries during talks in Moscow Friday, the official TASS news agency said. TASS said the discussion also covered international affairs and bilateral economic ties, but gave no details. The Indian president, who arrived in Moscow Wednesday, attended the unveiling of a bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of modern India, near Moscow University before the talks. He has also met Soviet President Andrei Gromyko.

100 feared killed in Indian train crash

COCHIN (R) — Up to 100 people were killed and 500 injured when a train plunged into a lake in South India Friday, railway and naval sources said. They said the express train was heading for Trivandrum, capital of Kerala state, when it left the rails and plunged into a moonsoon-swollen lake near the town of Quilon. Three helicopters carrying divers were rushed from the Indian naval base at Cochin to the site 100 kilometres to the south to help in rescue operations, naval sources said. Railway officials in Trivandrum and Cochin said 65 bodies had been recovered, including 15 women and five children. Rescue operations were expected to go on all night. The train, the usually crowded Island Express from Bangalore, was crossing the Perumun bridge over Ashtamudy lake about 15 kilometres from Quilon. Nine of its 14 carriages left the track. Railway officials said they did not yet know what caused the accident, which partially demolished the bridge.

Gonzalez announces fourth cabinet

MADRID (AP) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez named his fourth government Friday since his Socialist Party won a landslide electoral victory in October 1982, government spokesman Javier Solana said. The announcement, made following the weekly cabinet meeting, placed six new ministers in the new government, including the first two women named to the prime minister's cabinet. The decision ended months of rumours of a change in the government believed aimed at ending running conflicts in areas of education, justice, public transport and in state-controlled industries. Solana said the new cabinet was to be sworn in Tuesday.

Briton pleads not guilty in Iran case

MIAMI (R) — A Briton pleaded not guilty Friday to charges that he plotted to illegally ship U.S.-made helicopters to Iran in a deal worth \$30 million. Colin Breeze, a 33-year-old aircraft broker from Manchester, England, was one of two British citizens indicted Thursday and accused of trying to smuggle 10 Sikorsky S-76 helicopters to Iran by arranging to sell them to a European company controlled by the Iranian government. The other suspect, Graham Reavell, identified as Breeze's business partner, was being sought by U.S. authorities. His whereabouts were not known, federal prosecutors said. Breeze was arrested June 25 at a Florida airport and is being held without bail at the Metropolitan correctional centre near Miami.

Cluervius heads Sinai force

ROME (AP) — War T. Cluervius, a retired U.S. State Department Middle East specialist, has taken over as director-general of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), the organisation said Friday. The MFO, with headquarters in Rome, monitors compliance with the military provisions of the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty with an observer force in the Sinai. Cluervius, 53, assumed the post Tuesday, succeeding Peter D. Constable, another American, upon completion of his four-year mandate, said MFO spokesman Frank O'Halloran. Cluervius most recently served in the State Department as a senior adviser for Middle East peace. A former ambassador to Bahrain, he also served as a deputy assistant secretary of state in the bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian affairs and, from 1983-85 as consul-general in Jerusalem.

S. African police detain 8 activists

CAPE TOWN (R) — Security police detained at least eight people, including anti-apartheid activists and journalists, in a swoop early Friday, lawyers said. The eight, mostly blacks and mixed-race coloureds, were arrested at their homes in Cape Town. They were held under a two-year-old state of emergency allowing indefinite detention without trial. Those detained include Zolile Malindi, the regional president of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF) who was freed from detention only last February, and UDF worker Veronica Simmers, lawyer Kader Amien said.

U.N. considering new appeal to aid Lebanon

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations is considering a new international appeal for emergency food and medical supplies to Lebanon, U.N. officials said Friday. Donor nations have pledged \$71.5 million towards an appeal for \$85 million made last December by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the officials told a news briefing. The funds are to help feed, house and provide medical care for about 250,000 destitute families in the country wracked by 13 years of civil strife.

Trident-2 missile fails during test

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — An unarmed Trident-2 nuclear missile failed during a test flight Thursday after it blasted off from a ground launch pad, a navy spokesman said. The powerful, three-stage Trident-2, which is designed to give U.S. submarines the ability to destroy Soviet missiles in their hardened silos, lifted off from Cape Canaveral air force station and streaked east over the Atlantic Ocean headed for its target area. But the missile, equipped with harmless dummy warheads, then suffered a malfunction in flight, causing the second failure in 13 Trident-2 test flights, the spokesman said.

Dutch cabinet minister to visit W. Bank camp

THE HAGUE (AP) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek is to visit a Palestinian refugee camp on the occupied West Bank during a trip to Israel and the occupied territories later this month, the Foreign Ministry confirmed here Friday. The planned tour on July 18 of the Qalandiya camp, 10 kilometres north of Jerusalem, marks another step in the Netherlands' gradual disengagement from its formerly unflinching loyalty to the Zionist state. The trip to the occupied territories is part of a two-day visit by Van den Broek and Premier Ruud Lubbers.

Greek Cypriots hope for agreement

NICOSIA (R) — Cypriot government spokesman Akis Fantis said Friday he hoped Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş would agree to talks to reunify the island. Fantis said in a statement Greek Cypriots had fully accepted proposals by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, proving their desire for talks. But he said Denktaş had not yet accepted them. "We believe that an early start to substantive and constructive talks... is to the benefit of all the people of Cyprus, Greeks and Turks," Fantis said. He said talks by Sunday faded earlier this week when Denktaş said he would not negotiate unless the U.N. chief dropped a reference to earlier agreements between the two sides.

King, Mubarak meet in Cairo today

CAIRO (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will discuss Middle East issues in Cairo Saturday in their first meeting for three months, according to a spokesman for Mubarak. The two leaders, who consult frequently on Arab questions, are expected to review the Gulf war and Middle East peace efforts and the latest U.S. peace plan during a day of talks, the spokesman said.

Thursday. At last month's Arab summit in Algiers, King Hussein accused the United States of having "no Middle East policy other than support for Israel." King Hussein had been expected to brief Mubarak in Cairo on his way back to Amman from the Algiers meeting, but began a private visit to London immediately after the summit.



His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Arab Football Federation Chairman Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd of Saudi Arabia (third from left), Kuwaiti Soccer Federation head Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmad (second from right) and senior officials attend the opening Friday of the Fifth Arab Soccer Cup Championship (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Arab soccer tournament begins

By Saad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Fifth Arab Soccer Cup Championship kicked off Friday evening with a goalless draw between Jordan and Bahrain after His Majesty King Hussein announced the official opening of the tournament to the cheers of approximately 15,000 spectators.

With flags aloft, footballers from 10 Arab countries paraded before the King and a number of Arab sports officials, including Arab Football Federation Chairman Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd of

Saudi Arabia and Kuwaiti Soccer Federation head Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmad.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Jordan Soccer Federation Chairman and Interior Minister Rajai Dajani paid tribute to King Hussein's efforts towards boosting sports activities in the Kingdom and the Arab World.

Qualifiers Egypt, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon join defending champion Iraq in Group A. Group B includes Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, Algeria and Jordan.

The second match played within the same group B between

Syria and Algeria ended in draw (1-1).

The Jordanian and Bahraini teams played a mediocre, lacklustre match. The Jordanians dominated the field from the beginning but they failed to translate successive thrusts into goals.

Referee Ali Ibn Nassef of Tunis pulled the yellow card twice in the match, characterised with low-key performance on both sides. Khaled Ali of Bahrain received the first card and Bahrain's goalkeeper was shown the second card in the 85th minute.

Fateh loyalists evacuate last stronghold in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian fighters loyal to the Fateh faction of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat lost their last position in Beirut to a rebel faction Friday when 200 fighters evacuated the devastated refugee camp of Bourj Al Barajneh.

Two police buses, two trucks, three jeeps and two ambulances drove the fighters from the camp early in the day to Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Bourj Al Barajneh fell to Saeed Musa's Fateh Uprising late Thursday, after more than two months of bloody fighting.

Fateh fighters, wearing black headbands and green fatigues, emerged from the ruins of the shattered refugee camp at 7 a.m. (0400 GMT).

Carrying with AK-47 assault

rifles and waving photographs of Arafat and Palestinian flags, the fighters quietly boarded the vehicles for the evacuation trip.

Musa's jubilant men, watching from a distance, made the V-for-victory sign as Arafat's loyalists withdrew from the camp.

Two wounded Fateh fighters were carried on stretchers to the ambulances that waited near the Syrian-guarded entrance to the shantytown.

The evacuees, including six women fighters, are the last group of Fateh loyalists in Beirut.

Women and children wept openly out of the camp's rubble and garbage-strewn alleys. Elderly men, tears in their eyes, embraced the fighters.

The emotional farewell reflected Arafat's popularity at

Bourj Al Barajneh, the largest settlement in Beirut and until Friday his main bastion in the Lebanese capital.

The evacuation came 10 days after Abu Musa's forces seized control of nearby Shatila camp and drove more than 100 of Arafat's men out.

Arafat's military commander at Bourj Al Barajneh, Sultan Abu Al Aina, told reporters in Sidon he withdrew on orders from the PLO chairman "to spare the lives of the residents of the camps."

Arafat once had about 1,200 fighters in Bourj Al Barajneh. Palestinian sources said some were still there while more than 400 had surrendered to Abu Musa over the past week.

Arab League statement

In Tunis, an Arab League committee said Friday the bitter fighting in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut had sapped Arab effort needed to support the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation.

The declaration of the seven-nation committee, which was formed 18 months ago to try to achieve a ceasefire in the camps fighting, was contained in a communique issued Friday after a meeting in Tunis Thursday night.

"The painful events occurring around the Palestinian camps go against the sacred principles of national struggle, uselessly causing Palestinian blood to flow and setting brothers-in-arms against each other... deflecting them from the main aim: The battle against Israeli occupation," the communique said.

It called for an immediate end to the fighting so life in the camps in Beirut could return to normal.

The communique also appealed to Arab states to work to reestablish security and stability in all Palestinian camps in Lebanon "so that all Arab efforts can be devoted to supporting the uprising and to facing the Zionist aggression."

The Arab League committee, which met at the PLO's request, is composed of Jordan, Mauritania, Algeria, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Kuwait and North Yemen, as well as Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi.

Palestinian stabs 4 prison guards; protester shot dead in W. Bank town

Israeli army orders 10 Arabs expelled

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities Friday ordered 10 Palestinians expelled from the occupied territories and Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian in the occupied West Bank town of Tubas.

A Palestinian with a knife in each hand stabbed four Israeli guards at a Gaza Strip prison Friday.

Widespread Palestinian protests against Israeli excavations near Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque appeared to have been contained by a massive show of force by Israeli police.

Officials at Al Itihad hospital in Nablus said 22-year-old Abdul Khader Qasem Abu Amer was shot during a demonstration after prayers in the nearby village of Tubas and died on the operating table. Three other men from Tubas and Nablus were treated for bullet wounds.

In apparent retaliation to the Gaza prison incident, the Israeli army ordered 10 Palestinians from Gaza and the occupied West Bank expelled, charging they played "a central role in planning

and carrying out" anti-Israeli actions.

Six of the expelled are from the West Bank and four from Gaza. They have all served prison terms for anti-Israeli actions in the past and some are still in jail, said the army in a statement read to reporters by telephone.

No date was given for when they would be expelled and the statement said the men would be allowed to appeal the order to a military advisory board and to Israel's supreme court.

They were the first Palestinians ordered expelled by the Israeli authorities since the expulsion of civil disobedience-advocate Mubarak Awad June 13, claiming he also played a role in the Palestinian uprising.

In April the army expelled eight Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza and also ordered

12 others expelled. Some were still appealing the orders.

The West Bank residents ordered deported Friday were identified as: Mohammad Abdallah Mohammad Lavdi, 33, of the city of Al Bireh. Samir Mahmoud Kader Sabhat, 34, of Ramana village near Jenin. Jamil Diab Lafi Abu Latifa, 23, and Moursi Ahadi Khasan Abu Awila, both of Kalandia refugee camp. Ali Lafa Abdu, 33, of Nablus and Radwan Ahmad Mahmud Ziada, 31, of Hebron.

The Gazans slated for expulsion were named as: Fuad Mustafa Abu Maaylek, 29, Mohammad Abdallah Ismail Gerbli, 45, Fathi Ibrahim Aziz Shakaki, 35, and Yusri Darwish Aani Al Humas, both from the town of Rafah.

After Friday's stabbings, troops chased the 17-year-old assailant and arrested him, prison services spokesman Johnny Tester said.

Arab reports identified the boy as Yasser Mahmud Al Khawajah. Tester said the teenager was a member of the underground fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad, which the army believes planned the attack.

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Iran rules out anti-U.S. violence; tanker war flares

DUBAI (Agencies) — Tehran's military chief Friday rejected violent retaliation against the United States for shooting down an Iranian airliner as the Gulf shipping war erupted with renewed fury.

Iraqi missiles hit two loaded supertankers and an Iranian gunboat attacked a cargo ship late Thursday, in the first confirmed raids since last Sunday.

In Tehran and Abu Dhabi, weeping mourners demanded revenge for the deaths of 290 people aboard the Iranian Airbus, shot down by the American cruiser Vincennes over the Gulf Sunday.

But Iran's military chief Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaking as thousands chanted "Death to America" and "Death to Reagan," told Friday prayers worshippers at Tehran University there would be no violent response against the United States.

Warning such a course would turn world opinion against Iran, he said the place for revenge was on the warfront with Iraq.

"The United States is trying to push us into committing a crime as bad as the attack on the Airbus," he said. "We are trying not to do that."

"World opinion would turn against us. Wise people will understand why we do not do that."

He said Tehran pinned its hopes on the U.N. Security Council, due to meet Tuesday to weigh an Iranian demand for condemnation of the attack.

Rafsanjani, recently appointed acting armed forces commander to reverse a string of battlefield setbacks, said it was "the duty of those who can hold rifles" to answer an appeal for volunteers quickly.

Iraq, which says it has thrown the last Iranian soldier off its soil along the southern warfront, resumed its attempts to cripple its enemy's oil export earnings.

Jets hit the 268,255-tonne Greek-flag Fellowship L, and the 215,780-tonne Cypriot-flag Star Ray in the northern Gulf, south of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, late Thursday.

Shipping sources said the Fellowship L was still ablaze Friday but no one was reported hurt on either ship.

A lone Iranian gunboat wounded the captain in a raid on the Romanian cargo ship Plataresti earlier on Thursday.

In Bahrain, U.S. navy investigators continued to question sailors of the Vincennes, one of the most modern warships afloat, to find out why it shot down the Iranian Airbus.

A newspaper in Dubai, where the Airbus was headed from Ban-

dar Abbas in southern Iran, said the airwaves over the Gulf had become a "babel."

"Sometimes, it is said, a pilot cannot be sure who a particular traffic controller or naval ship is talking to," the Khaleej Times reported.

Washington says the Vincennes, engaged in a battle with Iranian gunboats at the time, tried several times to contact the plane. The Pentagon has said the airliner was sending two types of electronic identification signals — one used by military aircraft and another by both military and civilian planes.

Naval experts were studying computer tapes from the Vincennes to see if the airliner was actually sending a signal identifying it as an F-14 fighter.

In Washington, Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd urged the Reagan administration to rethink its Gulf policy, especially U.S. help to neutral ships under attack.

But opinion polls showed little sympathy among the American public for the victims of the attack and strong support for President Reagan's Gulf stance.

The Defence Department says

Iran must share blame in allowing its airliner to fly into a battle zone. Polls this week showed 71 per cent of Americans believed the attack was justified — a response Rafsanjani said was just as frightening as the attack itself.

He expressed horror at the U.S. poll which showed most Americans believed the captain of the Vincennes had acted properly in shooting down the airliner.

"I feel sorry for the Americans. If they approve of this crime they are no longer human," he said.

He said it was 99 per cent certain that the Vincennes knew it was firing at a civilian, scheduled airliner.

Rafsanjani also said speculation in the West about a rift in the Iranian leadership was misguided. He said the army, Revolutionary Guards and all official bodies agreed the way to respond to the attack was to redouble efforts in the war with Iraq.

The United States is meanwhile moving closer to a decision on offering reparations for the destruction of the plane, with the White House saying the country

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Britain, S. Arabia enter huge arms deal

LONDON (AP) — Britain announced Friday it had signed a huge arms contract with Saudi Arabia, including the sale of warplanes and "specialised navy vessels."

The Defence Ministry refused to give details, but British officials said the contract meant Britain had overtaken the United States as the major arms supplier to the kingdom.

The new deal followed a \$7.5-billion contract won by Britain in 1986 to supply the Saudis with 72 Tornado jet fighters and other aircraft.

A Defence Ministry announcement said the agreement, signed Sunday, "will provide for a significant enhancement of the existing defence capabilities" of Saudi Arabia.

It said the deal involved "additional aircraft, a construction programme, and specialised navy vessels."

"This agreement is a major achievement of immense benefit for both countries," the statement said.

In Washington, the Washington Post, quoting congressional and administration sources, said the deal could be worth nearly \$30 billion.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the contract was the biggest ever signed by Britain.

The agency said the deal was worth "more than £7 billion" (\$12 billion) and included the sale of some 30 more Tornado aircraft, minesweepers and the construction of two Tornado bases, extra weapons systems, spares and technical support.

The cautiously worded British Defence Ministry statement said the deal would "enhance significantly" the original contract for the 72 Tornados, known as project Al Yamamah.

The deal is the first big Saudi arms contract announced since news broke this year of a previously secret sale by China to Saudi Arabia of missiles.

Saudi Arabia confirmed the signing of the arms contract with Britain.

A brief official statement issued in Riyadh said the Saudi and U.K. governments signed a memorandum of understanding Sunday providing for the "supply of aircraft and additional equipment, construction projects and specialised naval vessels, in addition to a positive offset programme."

"Arab states have highest per cent of illiteracy in the world"

Striving to be literate in Arabic: Needs and new directions

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Amman, Jordan, June, 1988

This is the first of a seven-part series written by Professor David B. Doake of the School of Education at Acadia University in Nova Scotia, Canada. Professor Doake has done field research in Jordan on the specific problems of illiteracy in Arabic. This series should be particularly useful to teachers, government specialists and parents.

Introduction

The disease of illiteracy affects the Third World developing countries, and developed countries. It saps their strength. It slows down their rate of growth. It disempowers their peoples. It is a disease, the incidence of which can be dramatically reduced, if not entirely eliminated. Theoretically sound approaches are utilised and the necessary resources of a particular country fully mobilised.

It is no accident that countries such as Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, New Zealand and Australia have achieved high standards of living for their peoples with universal free medical care, free education systems; universal pension provisions for the elderly; and few, if any of their citizens living in poverty-stricken circumstances. These countries all have very high rates of literacy.

It is no accident that a country like Japan is at present leading the world in economic growth and development. Its literacy rate is approximately one per cent and it continues to produce the most books and magazines per head of population of any country in the world.

In 1987, 4.01 billion magazines and 1.45 billion books were printed in the country. The Sanseido bookstore in downtown Tokyo consists of six floors of books, totalling 1.2 million titles and it stocks 2,500 different magazines.

It is no accident that a country like the United States of America with approximately 25 per cent of its population functionally illiterate, possesses massive social problems with people dying for want of freely available medical care and an economy that, until recently, has been in a serious downward spiral for many years resulting in a foreign debt which endangers the economic stability of the world.

Literacy and economic growth go together. Literacy and a stable, caring form of government go together. Literacy and excellence in education go together. Literacy and the future survival of this world go together! In this article the problem of achieving universal functional literacy in those countries which go

to make up the Arab World in general will be examined. Reference will be made specifically to the situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The processes involved in learning to read and write will be described, using some of the findings of recently conducted research to do so.

The resulting theoretical view and its practical implications will be related to the task of becoming literate. Arabic, with some comment being made on second language learning.

Finally, a number of recommendations will be made which will describe steps that should be taken in order to provide for the conditions which will enable universal literacy to be achieved.

The nature and the extent of the problem

Illiteracy

Published figures for rates of illiteracy present in any country are seldom reliable and frequently err on the conservative side. Governments, in general, do not want their countries to be recognised as having a high rate of illiteracy in their peoples.

Figures will vary considerably of course, depending on how "functional" literacy is defined. In most reports published by organisations such as UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) or by a particular country's bureau of statistics, to be classified as being functionally literate, usually means that you can read and write at a level achieved by the "average" eight-year-old child who has experienced 3 or 4 years of schooling.

Sometimes however, it means that the individual can do no more than read and write a few words, including his or her own name.

For the purpose of this article, and in order to achieve an essential degree of realism with regard to the nature of what it means to be "functionally literate," a different definition will be used.

In order for persons to be classified as being functionally literate, they need to be able to engage successfully in the following types of activities. They need

to be able to read the daily newspaper or a weekly news magazine, to read the directions in a telephone directory and the instructions for the use of some household appliance, to read relevant publications on child care and the information contained on various common medicines and doctor's prescriptions.

It also means being able to read and complete any one of a number of forms that have become part of living in a literate society: income tax forms, voting papers, census forms, applications for passports, drivers' licences, and forms for social services of various kinds.

As well as being functionally literate as readers, people should be able to communicate successfully through writing. They should be able to write personal letters, business letters of various kinds, letters of enquiry and/or complaint, and even letters addressed to public officials for the purpose of expressing their point of view on some issue of interest to them.

To be a functionally literate person then, means that one can participate independently and fully in society by becoming politically, civically, and socially informed and can complete most of the literacy oriented tasks needed for effective daily living. But most importantly, it means that each person can continue the process of self-education throughout his or her life.

The problem of illiteracy is not one that is confined to Third World and developing countries. Using the description of what it means to be functionally literate used for this paper, the commonly quoted figure for the number of illiterates in the United States of America, for example, is between 60 and 70 million, or approximately 25 per cent of the population. In Canada the figure is in the vicinity of six million — again around 25 per cent of the population.

The presence of such large numbers of illiterates in countries that have had a comprehensive system of free and compulsory education universally available for many decades, is somewhat surprising.

Although the blame for the continued presence of so many illiterates in these countries, cannot be placed solely on the schools and their teachers, it is a sad commentary on the way in which education systems resist making changes in their curriculum and teaching methodologies, that the approaches to teaching the reading and writing in both of these countries have remained virtually the same for many years.

There is, however, some hope on the horizon, particularly in Canadian schools where significant

changes are occurring in what is being done in the name of literacy teaching, originating in the findings of the research that will form the basis for this paper.

A UNESCO publication in 1985 reported the amount of illiteracy as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, in various regions of the world. The highest rate of 56.5 per cent was found in the Arab States and this represents 60.8 million people. Africa, with 54 per cent was ranked next, whilst the figure for Asia was 34.6 per cent. The world total was given as 26.8 per cent.

Most significantly, as this paper will indicate, when the percentages for males and females were examined, it was found that 70.4 per cent of females in the Arab States were found to be illiterate. This compares with a figure of 64.6 per cent for Africa, 42.3 per cent for Asia, with the world total for females being 32 per cent. Since it is children's mothers who are usually in the best position to provide them with the essential foundation for learning to read through sharing books with them regularly, a high rate of illiteracy amongst the women of any country provides an immense obstacle in children becoming fully literate.

It should be noted that although the overall rate of illiteracy in the world is falling slowly, the absolute number of illiterates is increasing due to population growth increases.

Jordan's illiteracy

Accurate illiteracy rate figures for Jordan are not easy to obtain. In any reports given, it is not always clear, what definition is being used to distinguish between an illiterate and literate person.

The figures also vary greatly for urban and rural communities. Since most of the results are obtained from surveys conducted in the nation's schools, no account is usually taken of children who have dropped out of school before they had learned to read and write at a functional level.

Little or no information is generally provided in any reports issued, as to what measures were used to obtain the figures and under what conditions these measures were administered and scored.

Finally, the figures invariably relate to reading, with little or no attention being given to writing. It is virtually certain that the figures for writing "illiteracy" would be much higher than those for reading "illiteracy."

In a 1981 article recorded in the Jordan Times, H.J., Hammad reported that:

The available national figures for 1978 indicate that the illiteracy rate in Jordan among females is 40.9 per cent and among males, 17.8 per cent. However, the illiteracy rate among females and males in some rural areas is higher than this. According to an official report in 1979 the illiteracy rate for males is 49.5 per cent and for females is 85 per cent.

Hammad does not provide any information concerning the criterion used to determine the threshold between literacy and illiteracy, but it seems that it may have been the third to fourth grade one. The figure of 17.8 per cent for illiterate urban males however, would lead one to think that the criterion may have been even lower.

Illiteracy in the Arab World in general and in Jordan in particular, is certainly sufficiently prevalent to warrant its receiving urgent and continued attention in an attempt to reduce and eventually eliminate its presence.

In a report entitled "Eradication of Illiteracy: The Arab Strategy" compiled by ARLO (The Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organisation) and ALESCO (The Arab League Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation) which was adopted by The Third Alexandria Conference held in Baghdad in 1976, it was recorded that "In spite of the initiatives taken for developing means and methods of combating illiteracy, all exerted efforts in terms of both quantity and quality have failed to realise success."

The reasons for this failure were many, but primarily it would seem that the magnitude of the problem, coupled with the lack of material resources and adequately trained personnel to implement programmes were the main causes for the lack of success.

It is interesting to note that the fault was not seen to lie in the use of inappropriate methodologies. Since virtually all these programmes were aimed at reducing illiteracy in the 15 to 45 age group, the possibility of their achieving a high level of success was somewhat remote since many of the participants had already experienced demoralising failure in their attempts to learn to read and write, whilst others had had little or no access to an opportunity to learn to do so.

Unless the root causes for illiteracy are determined and addressed, the application of "the ambulance at the bottom of the cliff" approach can never hope to stem the flow of casualties and the number of illiterates entering this age group each year will continue to grow.

Aliteracy

But a problem that is probably



even more insidious in its effect and almost certainly more extensive in its dimensions than that of illiteracy, is that of aliteracy.

Aliterates can read and write but do not do so unless, for particularly urgent reasons, they are compelled to. Aliterates usually learned to read and write well enough to satisfy most school and even university requirements. They are functionally literate but they do not engage in using the processes with any degree of pleasure, confidence or a high level of skill.

University professors and secondary school teachers across Canada and the United States are expressing their constant concern at the negative attitudes and low level of literacy skills possessed by many of their students. Not only are they finding that their students are unable to read their textbooks effectively or write a paper in clear, understandable prose, but even more importantly, they are finding that they do not want to engage in these activities and avoid them whenever they can.

Many universities and colleges in North America are finding it necessary to impose literacy tests on their entering students and to require those who do not pass these tests to attend literacy development classes until they achieve a desired standard of performance in these skills.

Other universities are adopting a more sensible balanced approach and are now teaching their professors how to assist their students to become genuine readers and writers who use these processes voluntarily and enthusiastically in order to learn more effectively in the courses they are taking.

It would seem that similar problems are present in the Arab World. The late Muhammad Ibrahim, then director of the language centre at the University of

Jordan, observed that "dissatisfaction with the students' proficiency in (standard/classical) Arabic, even at the university level, is universal throughout the Arab region." It is rare indeed, in the Arab World, to find university professors or secondary school teachers who are satisfied with their students' ability to use a wide range of literacy skills with any degree of efficiency.

Even the students themselves frequently express their lack of confidence, skill and interest in reading and writing in Arabic and confess to using these processes only when they have to.

The problem of aliteracy is extremely serious, insidious, and circulatory in its effect.

Aliterate adults who become parents are unlikely to provide suitable models for their children by demonstrating their love of reading and writing in their homes.

Powerful and positive attitudes towards wanting to learn to read and write are unlikely to be engendered in children by parents, who not only lack confidence in their use of these skills, but who actually do not like using them.

The essential experience of being read to on a daily basis is frequently denied children who grow up in such homes. The crucial opportunity to observe their parents using written language in a variety of functional and joyful ways, is not made available to them.

As Frank Smith, the noted world authority on literacy learning, so cogently points out: Learning occurs in the presence of demonstrations, and what is to be learned is whatever happens to be demonstrated at the time. Learning never takes place in the absence of demonstrations, and what is demonstrated is always likely to be learned.

Probably even more serious in their collective effects on the de-

velopment of a nation, are those aliterate teachers who are present in any nation's schools.

While it is unfortunately true, that parents bear little direct responsibility for the literacy development of their children, teachers, very clearly, do have this responsibility. They even seem to guard this responsibility rather jealously and have been known to object if parents attempt to assist in the literacy learning of their own children.

In classrooms of aliterate teachers, learning to read and write often become arid and colourless activities to be engaged in only under their teacher's direction. Children in these classrooms, seldom hear their teachers reading to them for the purpose of enjoying a good story. Even less frequently do they see their teachers writing.

Although we now know that children learn to read by reading, and by being read to, and that they learn to write by writing, and by being written to and by reading other people's writing, in classrooms of marginally literate teachers, they often spend most of their time attempting to complete isolated, confusing, and frequently harmful exercises or rote memorising passages to be "read" or written as dictation.

By doing these, they are supposed to learn the "subskills" of reading and writing — and then somehow put them together, to produce them as fluent processes and enjoy engaging in them. To expect them to do so of course is a result of these kinds of experiences, is expecting the impossible.

Children who spend many years of their lives as students in classrooms of aliterate teachers are greatly at risk as literacy learners. When these students also come from homes of illiterate or aliterate parents, they are doubly at risk as literacy learners.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 75111-19		BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1325 KHz		TODAY'S EVENTS a.m.-5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
PROGRAMME ONE 17:00 Koran 17:30 Cartoons and children programmes 18:00 Arabic language grammar 18:30 Educational programme 19:00 News summary in Arabic 19:30 Message from Iraq 20:00 Local series 20:30 Family programme 21:00 Programme review 21:30 News in Arabic 22:00 Arabic series 22:30 Local programme 23:00 Arabic play 23:30 News summary in Arabic 24:00 Play continued		EXHIBITIONS ★ A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. ★ A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel. ★ Art exhibition: "Jordan 88" The Royal Cultural Centre. ★ Art exhibition by Ahmad Ismail at the Petra Bank Gallery. ★ Housing exhibition at the Plaza Hotel. ★ Art exhibition by Ibrahim Al Shalabi, at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 03:35 Belgrade (JU) 06:20 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 09:15 Beirut (ME) 14:00 Baghdad (IA) 14:05 Cairo (MS) 14:30 Doha, Muscat (GF) 16:05 Kuwait (LN) 17:00 Riyadh (SV) 18:55 Damascus (AZ) 20:40 Kuwait (KU)		EMERGENCIES Amman governorate 819228 Basma Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131 Dr. Tawfik Qubain 620209 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Ambulance 193, 77306 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 630341 Blood Bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 62209-3 Police rescue 198, 63111, 63777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 8953901 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 7712528 Queen Alia Intl. Airport (08)5330069	
PROGRAMME TWO 19:00 Le Chevalier de Pardollon 19:30 News in French 20:00 Un DB de plus 20:30 News in Hebrew 21:00 Science World 21:30 News in Arabic 22:00 Mr. Behrader 22:30 Alfred Hitchcock "Houdini" 23:00 Saturday Varieties 23:30 News in English 24:00 Feature film: "Bear Island"		SERVICE CLUBS The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.		PRAYER TIMES 03:54 8953901 Fajr 05:30 (Sunrise) Dhuha 12:41 Dhuha 16:23 Asr 19:52 Maghreb 21:27 Isha		NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. George Al Sabawi 894546 Dr. Taysir Al Sa'di 673952 Dr. Tawfik Qubain 620209 Dr. Khalil Abdo 799079 First pharmacy 661912 Fertous pharmacy 644945 Al Asma pharmacy 670505 Nairookh pharmacy 623672 Al Sahm pharmacy 636738 Yacoub pharmacy 644945 Shamekani pharmacy 676690 TAXIS: Tali taxi 640031 Venice taxi 644584 Asfour taxi 623230 Tamer taxi 813581 Nabla taxi 666666 Holiday taxi 666666 Sayed taxi 604222 Middle East taxi 604615 IRBID: Dr. Shihab Al Zagh 240400 Dr. Jihad Musleh 258225 Khalifeh pharmacy 985417 ZARQA: Dr. Fikad Musleh 922299 Khalifeh pharmacy 985417	
RADIO JORDAN Tel: 74111-19		CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 644371 American Centre library 641520 British Council 6361478 French Cultural Centre 637009 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 644020 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Husseini Youth City 6671816 Y.W.C.A. 641793 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843555		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 07:25 Agaba (RJ) 11:30 Tripoli (RJ) 11:45 Moscow (RJ) 12:10 Athens (RJ) 12:30 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ) 13:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 13:00 London (RJ) 13:15 Paris (RJ) 14:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 20:30 Doha (RJ) 20:40 Kuwait (RJ) 20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 20:50 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ) 21:15 Jeddah (RJ) 22:00 Cairo (RJ) 23:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)		HOSPITALS Husseini Medical Centre 81381332 Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn 6442816 Al-Salam Maternity, J. Amn 6424172 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Malhas, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714 Shmeisani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 64584965 Al-Muasher Hospital 6672279 The Islamic, Abadi 66612707 Al-Ahli, Abadi 6641646 Al-Bashir, J. Auhrafieh 7771013 Army, Marja 89161715 Queen Alia Hospital 6224090 Amal Hospital 674135	
VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz		MUSEUMS "Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00		WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. The weather will continue to be dry and hot, with north-westerly moderate surface winds. In Agaba, the winds will be north-westerly moderate and calm seas. Amman Min./max. temp. 20 / 35 Agaba 25 / 41 Deserts 23 / 39 Jordan Valley 25 / 40 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Agaba 41.4. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Agaba 22 per cent.		GENERAL Jordan Television 77311719 Radio Jordan 77411719 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Police complaints 666412 Police information 661136 Telephone Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11 Upper/lower price in lbs per kg Apple 300 / 350 Apricot 400 / 450 Banana 350 / 380 Banana (Makassar) 300 / 350 Beans 380 / 320 Cabbage 120 / 80 Cauliflower 100 / 70 Corn 270 / 200 Custard 100 / 70 Cucumbers 130 / 100 Eggplant (large) 150 / 120 Eggplant (small) 130 / 100 Garlic 300 / 250 Grapes (black) 400 / 350 Grapes (green) 300 / 250 Lemon (green) 340 / 280 Lemon (yellow) 300 / 250 Mallow 30 / 40 Marrow 150 / 120 Onion (dry) 110 / 80 Onion (wet) 120 / 80 Orange 520 / 450 Peas 400 / 350 Pepper (hot) 250 / 200 Pepper (sweet) 370 / 300 Potato 150 / 120 Spinach 250 / 200 Sweetcorn 140 / 100 Tomatoes 120 / 80 Watermelon 60 / 40	

دليل القارئ

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

HINDAWI PRAISES SCOUTS: Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thawfan Hindawi Friday paid tribute to the scouts and guides in Jordan and spoke highly of the spirit of cooperation and loyalty that governs the relation amongst its members. Hindawi was addressing the second national meeting of girl guides, currently being held in Ajloun.

TOURISM PROMOTION: Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni Saturday starts week-long meetings and consultations with chairman and members of boards of directors of tourist promotion companies in the country to exchange views on the best way to promote tourism in the country.

BAD FOOD DESTROYED: Health authorities here have seized and destroyed 3,778 kilograms of food supplies and canned meat found unfit for human consumption. A spokesman for the Department of Health said that the bad food was found during inspection tours of restaurants, foodshops and other stores.

FAYEZ RECEIVES EGYPTIAN ENVOY: Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akf Al Fayez Thursday received Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Habib Wahbah and discussed with him Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

ASSAD MEETS QATARI ENVOY: Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad Thursday received Qatari Ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Ibn Jaber Al Thani at the conclusion of his tour of duty.

GUYS CHIEF VISITS JUST: General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) President Abdullah Al Khatib visited Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) and met with its President Dr. Kamel Ajlouni to discuss matters related to distribution of GUVS financial assistance to needy students.

PEOPLE'S ARMY: A new group of People's Army recruits Thursday graduated in North Shuna. The People's Army commander in Koura and North Ghor regions addressed the graduates reviewing the importance of the People's Army.

TAFILEH ROAD PROJECTS: The Tafleeh Municipality Thursday offered a tender to maintain and asphalt the main road in the town at the cost of JD 37,000. The Tafleeh mayor noted that the Ministry of Youth allocated JD 19,000 to finish the second stage of the sports stadium in the town.

HAMZEH IN SANAA: Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh met in Sanaa with his North Yemeni counterpart Mohammad Kabab and discussed subjects related to the development of Jordanian-North Yemeni cooperation in health services. Hamzeh visited the Al Thawra hospital and other medical centres in Sanaa and was briefed on services offered to the public.

CDD STARTS COURSE FOR SUDANESE: The Civil Defence Department (CDD) has opened a six week training course on fire fighting and rescue operations for ten officers from Sudan. The participants will be lectured on first aid, rescue and emergency operations and fire fighting and will tour a number of factories and public and private organisations to inspect safety precautions, and will visit CDD centres around the country.



ART EXHIBITION: Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Faisal will open an art exhibition by Ibrahim Al Shalabi at 6 p.m. Saturday, July 9, at the French Cultural Centre in Amman. The exhibition, which runs until July 13, includes natural scenes and paintings of Arabian horses.

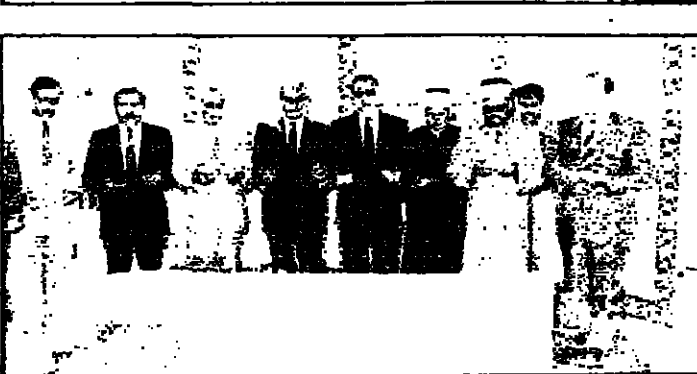
JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — July 9, 1988	10:00 News in English
8:30 Mr. Belvedere	10:20 Movie of the Week Whatever Happened to Aunt Alice?
9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents Hondini	Starring: Geraldine Page Ruth Gordon
9:30 Variety Show	A genteel widow murders her housekeepers for their private incomes.
10:00 News in English	Tue. — July 12, 1988
10:20 Feature Film Bear Island	8:30 I married Dora
Starring: Donald Sutherland Venessa Redgrave	9:10 Campaign
Bear Island, an austere, snow covered Arctic wilderness is the destination of a U.N. scientific expedition researching changes in world climate. This isolated, inhospitable place was a strategic Nazi "U" boat base during World War II and is now part of the NATO Early Warning System.	10:00 News in English
Sun. — July 10, 1988	10:20 Hunter Overnight sensation
8:30 Check it out	11:10 The Contract
9:10 One hour Doc. Back on the Frontier	Wed. — July 13, 1988
Francis Gerard's biting documentary attempts to provide a rare insight into the thoughts, hopes and fears of both white and black South Africans with particular reference to the recent programme of reform of the Apartheid Laws.	8:30 3 Up 2 Down One Flew Over the Perimeter Fence
10:00 News in English	9:00 Doc. — (Space on Earth) Programme 2: The Oasis and the Ghetto
10:20 The Equalizer Zachary	In a tale of two cities, London's South Bank Centre is contrasted with the Pompidou Centre in Paris, described as "an oasis of fun". Contributors include Sir Denys Lasdun, Cedric Price, Leon Krier and Charles Kneivitt.
11:10 Fawty Towers	9:30 The Twilight Zone
Mon. — July 11, 1988	10:00 News in English
8:30 Perfect Strangers	10:20 New Mini-Series "A Very British Coup"
9:10 Secret Army	Starring: Ray McAnally Alan MacNaughtan
	Thn. — July 14, 1988

Al Hussein, senior aides visit King Talal's tomb

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday visited the tomb of his father the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah on the 16th anniversary of his death, where he recited verses of the Holy Koran and laid a wreath.

The tomb was also visited by members of the Royal Family, the prime minister and cabinet members, speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, chief of the Royal Court, Armed Forces commander-in-chief, the Islamic chief justice, directors of the Public Security Department, Civil Defence Department, the Intelligence Department and religious leaders. They recited verses from the Holy Koran and laid wreaths at the tomb.



Hammouri inspects Ain Ghazal dig

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad Hammouri visited an archaeological site at Ain Ghazal, east of Amman, where he inspected excavations carried out at the site by a team from Yarmouk University in cooperation with an American team.

The minister was accompanied on the inspection visit by Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan, and the Department of Antiquities Director Adnan Al Hadidi.

Ghazal site had earlier revealed the remains of a large agricultural settlement, dating back to the Stone Age, and the diggers found walls of homes, alleys, stone implements, graves, fossils of plants and other items which relate the story of early agricultural civilisation.

Also found at the site was a large collection of clay statues of men, women and children similar to those found in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra said that the Department of Antiquities had shipped these statues to laboratories at London University and to Washington for further study before restoration can be done.

According to the agency, the Greater Amman Municipality has made amendments to development plans east of Amman to allow for more excavation work at the Ain Ghazal site which will be turned into a public garden with a museum to house the artefacts.

Lawzi briefs Bahraini university team

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting delegation of university students and teachers from Bahrain Thursday called on Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi who spoke in length on parliamentary life in Jordan and

developments in the Middle East. The delegation, set up by the Gulf Cooperation Council is on a current tour of Arab countries to discuss parliamentary issues and economic affairs in the Arab World.

Lawzi paid tribute to relations between Jordan and Bahrain, and briefed the guests on Jordan's endeavours in line with the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, to serve all Arab countries.

The speaker also briefed the delegation on Jordanian-Palestinian unity which came into being in 1950 and which "has been enhanced over the years through joint efforts and through long years of struggle for the liberation of the Palestinian land."

Lawzi also spoke about the Palestinian people's uprising and voiced Jordan's appeal to Arab countries to extend all possible help to their Palestinian brothers.

Medical team leaves for haj

AMMAN (Petra) — A medical team has left Amman in the company of Jordanian pilgrims now on their way to the holy places in Mecca and Medina.

The mission, comprising eleven doctors and fourteen nurses, will offer medical attention to the pilgrims, most of whom are elderly people, on their way to the holy places in Saudi Arabia.

The mission which was seen off by Dr. Abdul Halim Hijassat, director of the Balqa Health Department, is supplied with three

pharmacists and paramedics, three ambulances and a large amount of medicine.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, which takes charge of the pilgrims affairs, has made arrangements for information, health and security missions to accompany the pilgrims to Mecca.

The ministry has also made plans for the pilgrims' overland transportation and accommodation at the holy places.

THIEF JAILED: The military governor Thursday ratified the military court's verdict condemning Tariq Ali Mousa for stealing public funds and sentencing him to one year of imprisonment.

Meeting calls for steps to promote child care

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A two day symposium to discuss a study on developing children in the pre-school years ended in Amman on Thursday with recommendations calling for a wide-range of measures to promote methods in child care.

Majesty Queen Noor, a five-day workshop for gifted children will be held at the University of Jordan's Engineering and Technology Faculty, with 25 teachers attending.

The final session issued a statement including these recommendations, which called for the encouragement of nurseries and kindergartens in remote regions of Jordan, and for laying the groundwork for a unified and integrated set of rules and regulations governing the process of caring for children in the pre-school stage.

The statement urged concerned authorities to increase mother and child care centres in all regions of the Kingdom and to offer more education to mothers, to increase and encourage the employment of specialists in nutrition to give guidance to mothers at these centres and to provide health services to children free of charge.

The statement recommended the preparation of local children's programmes so they might benefit from Arab, rather than foreign programmes for children, and called for educators to introduce programmes designed to give sound guidance to children and to give special attention to handicapped children.

The statement also recommended that concerned authorities recruit and train staff in the care of children, benefiting from a multi-purpose study prepared in this respect by the University of Jordan in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development.

Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Director General In'am Al Mufti addressed the closing session, underlining the importance of the multi-purpose study and urging the participants to come up with a comprehensive plan for the care of the Arab children.

Ministry of Social Development Secretary General Mohammad Sgour attended the closing session and told the participants that the ministry will publish the multi-purpose study and the outcome of the symposium and its recommendations will be distributed to all departments and other organisations concerned with the development of children.

Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday opened the symposium, which was organised by the NHF, to discuss the multi-purpose study and to find better means for dealing with children in the pre-school stage.

Participants in the symposium were university teachers, doctors, and specialists from Ministries of Education and Social Development.

Queen to open workshop
Under the patronage of Her

Participants have been drawn from the Ministry of Education schools, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) schools and from the private sector.

The workshop is organised by Noor Al Hussein Foundation, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the British Council of Amman.

Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday chairs a meeting of the higher committee on Jerash festival at the Jerash museum (Petra photo)

Queen Noor visits Jerash Festival site

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday visited the ancient city of Jerash where preparations are underway for the Seventh Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, which is due to open July 13.

The Queen chaired a meeting of the higher national committee on Jerash Festival at the Jerash Museum and was briefed on preparations and the final arrangements for the performance of the troupes and services for the public.

Later, the Queen accompanied by Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni and Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad Hammouri, made an inspection tour of the site where the festival will be held.

The Queen was briefed on the different activities which will take

place in the ancient city and the various types of services for the visitors.

Apart from the performances of sixteen folk troupes from different countries the festival's programmes include exhibitions of books, paintings and traditional crafts.

Following the tour Ajlouni and Hammouri went to the Jerash Charitable Society and its adjoining centre for traditional crafts, where they were briefed on the training programme for teaching local women the production of various articles that represent the traditional crafts, and the society's contribution to the Jerash Festival.

The two ministers later inspected the society's exhibition of traditional costumes, embroideries, and other traditional art.



Dear Chris
Well, here I am at last in old Vienna - I should have done it years ago. Friendly people, cobbled streets, beautiful parks and delicious food. A great trip on Royal Jordanian! Vienna's International Airport was so efficient and the welcome was wonderful. A good start for the holiday "Auf wiedersehen" as they say here.
Love Bob

C. Smith
P.O. Box 302
AMMAN-JORDAN

ROYAL JORDANIAN
Setting new standards.

Jordan Times

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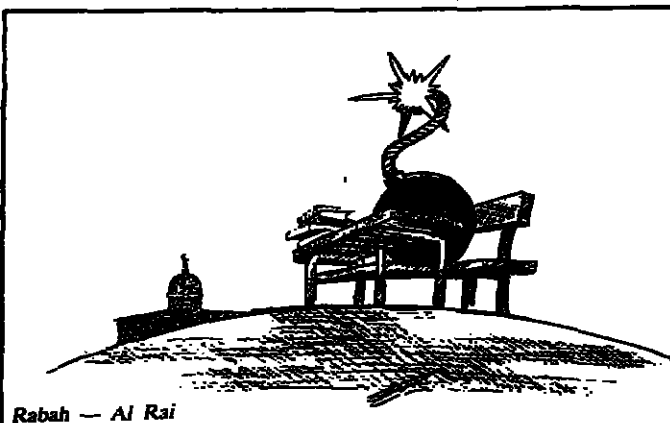
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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's



Al Rai: Uprising's 8 month birthday

THE Palestinian people's uprising enters its eighth month today with more determination and with more efforts for achieving freedom. The uprising has proved itself as a national power, capable of confronting the occupation forces and thwarting Israel's conspiracies. As time passes we see the uprising to be more organized and more effective and also more able to rally all the Palestinian people for the common cause. Indeed, the Palestinian revolt seems now in control of the situation in the occupied territories and far more difficult for Israel to subdue. It is a real revolution carried out by all the people of Palestine against the Israeli occupation forces and for the sake of achieving freedom. Needless to say, Jordan was the first Arab country to extend support for the Palestinians on the regional, pan-Arab and international levels. Jordan has been advocating the Palestinian cause and backing the uprising with all its might. With Jordanian support, the leadership of the uprising is now shouldering the responsibility of defending Al Aqsa Mosque and the other holy sites in Jerusalem. With pan-Arab support, the uprising is bound to carry on the struggle until freedom is achieved.

Al Dustour: Zionists can't abandon terrorism

THURSDAY'S Israeli forces' assault on the West Bank town of Beit Sahour brings to mind again the true barbaric picture of Zionism and reminds of the evil nature of the Israeli troops and their repressive measures against the Arab population of Palestine. The attack on Beit Sahour took a new form of repression represented in collective punishment of Arab citizens and intimidating them and subjecting them to Israel's will and domination. The terrorist attack on the Arab town to force the merchants to pay taxes proved once again to the whole world that the Zionists can never abandon their terrorist activities against the Arabs, and refutes all claims by Israeli leaders that they want to live in peace with their neighbours.

Sawt Al Shaab: Stop futile battle

THE uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories can by no means find encouragement in the on-going fighting among Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps no matter what reasons stand behind the conflict there. Israel, with all its war machinery and terrorist activities, has not been able to liquidate the Palestinian revolt, and therefore we ought not to allow Zionism to achieve its purpose through a back door, and should stop the fighting among brothers in arms. The Palestinian and the Arab endeavours and joint action should be dedicated only to one cause, and that is helping the Palestinians under Israeli rule to achieve freedom and safeguard their Arab identity.

Thursday's

Al Rai: Pilots: 'Pillar for country'

THE Jordanian family watched with deep pride the graduation of a new batch of air force pilots on Wednesday after attaining high level training in methods of fighting the enemy and protecting the homeland. The Armed Forces have been continually provided with up to date weapons and armour under the guidance and directions of King Hussein who wants to see them shielding the country and the Arab homeland from external aggression. The new batch of pilots serve as another pillar for the country and add to the Jordanian family's confidence and pride. Jordan seeks justice and peace, but has to back its demands with power and with relentless efforts to regain the usurped homeland. Jordan has always believed that only through intrinsic Arab force can the Arab Nation regain its rights and its aspired peace. The Jordanian family is proud of the leadership of King Hussein and his continued efforts to strengthen the Armed Forces and supply them with modern arms with which to defend the nation.

Al Dustour: Israeli dreams are mirage

AS the time for the Israeli elections draws closer we hear voices inside Israel talking about the Jewish state's loss of power to deter Arab countries from launching attacks on Israel and the obsolete Israeli conception of security. Although Israeli government leaders do not want to admit these facts, Israeli military commanders are more eloquent in issuing this warning and in ringing the alarm bell. These Israeli military commanders are openly drawing their government's attention to the need for avoiding further danger and ending the present state of affairs vis-a-vis the Arabs in the Middle East. The latest warning to the Israeli government came Wednesday from a senior official at the Israeli war ministry who said that Israel is no more capable to deter Arab attacks. Arab states have taken possession of and experimented with the use of long-range missiles against which Israel can do nothing. The Israeli military commanders do not see in the West Bank any strategic gain for Israel in the light of sophisticated, electronic weapons which can be used in any future battles, and also in view of the current uprising. Israeli government and party leaders tend to close their ears to such warnings as they are now preoccupied in election campaigns. But sooner or later the Israelis will wake up to the fact that their conception of security and their dreams are no more than a mirage.

A matter of rights

By Nadia Hijab

At first, the Palestinian was blurred to Western eyes. Zionists spoke of Palestine as "a land without a people for a people without a land." Yet Palestinians outnumbered Jews 10-to-1 in a population of 500,000.

The Palestinian was so obscured from view that, when the state of Israel was created 40 years ago and 700,000 Palestinians became refugees, it was possible for Chaim Weizmann to declare that the region had been "miraculously cleared."

The clearing was done by the official Zionist armed forces and by underground terrorist groups. The "cleared" Palestinians were condemned to exile or to the squalor of refugee camps, unwanted.

The denial of Palestinian existence continued, as shown by the late Golda Meir's incredible claim that there had never been a Palestinian people.

But speak to any Palestinian over 40 (the younger generation is losing this art) about someone from another part of Palestine, and he will immediately wonder whether this is the same branch of the such-and-such family, or the one who married so-and-so, and pour out information about this town or that village, down to the crops grown. A people so natu-

ally interconnected has no need to build a nation. It is one.

Only in recent years has Israeli officialdom admitted the existence of the Palestinians, although with amazing qualifications. ("The Arabs share the blame for the plight of the Palestinians." Or "many Palestinians are recent arrivals to Palestine.") It is clear why such effort has gone into blanking out the Palestinians: If they exist in Palestine, have rights in Palestine, can the Zionist enterprise be moral?

In fact, only the Israeli colonists in the West Bank and Gaza settlements (erected with fervor by both Labour and Likud; recognised as illegal even by America) are behaving logically. As a settler told the London newspaper The Independent in January, the situation between Jews and Arabs in the territories is not one of right and wrong, but of right and right, and "the Jewish people have the greater need and the greater right."

That claim to a "greater right" than that of the indigenous inhabitants of Palestine, justified by a "greater need," sums it up. It enables the settlers to continue the process begun by the Zionist settlers in pre-1948 Palestine. And here is the rub: Either what happened in Palestine was right, and today's settlers are right. Or the settlers are wrong, as most

people say — but then what the Zionists did in the first place was wrong.

The wrong done in Palestine has never been recognised. Instead, the Palestinians are urged to recognise Israel's "right to exist" before they are allowed even to negotiate. Everyone has a right to exist. What the Palestinians challenge is Israel's right to Palestine.

Discriminated against in Europe, the Jews may well have had a need for a homeland, but what right did they have to Palestine? A historical right? There were certainly Jews in Palestine 2,000 years ago, and for many decades there was a Jewish state, as there were many other peoples and states, of whom the Palestinians are probably the closest descendants. That gives no right to turn the clock back.

A legal right? The basis for a Zionist claim is the Balfour declaration, an illegal promise made by Britain, which had no rights in Palestine. Israel was then given legal status by the United Nations (then mostly Western Nations), which admitted it to the international family — on conditions that have yet to be fulfilled, including the right of the Palestinian refugees to return.

Nadia Hijab, a Palestinian journalist based in London, is author of *Women-power: The Arab Debate on Women at Work* (Cambridge University Press).

U.S.-Soviet talks to heat up over grain

By Maggie McNeill
Reporter

WASHINGTON — An unrelenting drought in the U.S. farmbelt could wither prospects for the successful completion this week of a multi-billion dollar grain pact between Washington and Moscow.

U.S. negotiators and trade sources said the dry spell adds an unexpected element to high-level talks being held on July 7 and 8 in Vienna to negotiate a new bilateral grain agreement, and could make some already sensitive issues even more contentious.

"It's perfectly logical that there will be some impact from the drought," said a member of the U.S. negotiating team. "It sort of throws things into a new light."

Soviet and American officials will be meeting for their third negotiating session towards a new grain pact. Officials thought the negotiations would be wrapped up quickly but they have dragged on since March.

Differences over how much grain Moscow should be required to buy from the United States and at what price appear to be the

main stumbling blocks in the current negotiations.

A formal agreement has guided farm trade for 12 years between the United States, the world's largest grain exporter, and the Soviet Union, the world's largest importer. It is generally viewed as beneficial to both nations.

The current five-year agreement, one of the largest commercial agreements in history, expires at the end of September. It calls for annual Soviet purchases of at least nine million metric tonnes of U.S. wheat, corn and soybeans.

The drought, the worst in over 50 years, has threatened significantly to cut production of the crops that the United States normally sells to Moscow. And in contrast to past years, Moscow is going to the negotiating table with prospects for the third good grain crop in a row.

The American crop problems will not significantly alter the drive towards a new agreement, analysts said. But Washington and Moscow might find themselves at greater loggerheads over certain controversial issues of the pact.

Washington wants Moscow to

buy more — 12 million tonnes per year — while Moscow, in the midst of a drive to improve farm productivity, does not want to be committed to more imports. It has urged an eight-million tonne yearly minimum purchase level.

Moscow also wants stronger assurances from Washington that grain will be sold at competitive prices.

A one-year American crop failure is unlikely to affect negotiating positions on the amount of grain covered by the pact.

"We're not talking about a one-year agreement. This is five years we're talking about. The drought will not affect the U.S. position on minimum purchases," said Tom Kay, a key member of the negotiating team.

But U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter said last week that uncertainty about U.S. grain supplies could make Moscow more accommodating in the grain talks.

"To the degree that the drought brings to (Soviet) attention again that supplies are not always predictable, it may help us a bit," Yeutter told an agriculture conference.

But the pricing issue, already a

touchy subject between the two nations, could heat up the most as both sides look at the prospect of higher crop prices if the drought continues.

For the past two years, all of Moscow's purchases of U.S. wheat have been subsidised by the U.S. government. To get American prices down to world market levels, Washington has paid out around a half billion dollars to subsidise exporters who sell low-priced grain to the Soviet Union.

The administration would be hesitant to lock itself into more subsidies, especially if crop prices continue to rise.

"It's one thing to subsidise American farmers and have it heavy on the budget, but it's another thing to subsidise Soviet buyers," said John Hardt, senior Soviet analyst for the congressional research service.

While the uncertainties caused by the drought could slow down the negotiating process, officials said the scorching weather does not put a new agreement in jeopardy.

"Both sides want an agreement, and we'll work hard to get one," a negotiator said.



Gorbachev's reforms — not all agree

By John-Thor Dahlburg
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came out of the Communist Party's first National Conference in nearly a half-century with the political reform he sought but with open hostility toward his campaign for more openness.

And some delegates said they still are awaiting proof his economic reform drive, now well into its third year, will improve Soviet life.

For four days ending Friday, 5,000 delegates met in the party's first conference since Josef Stalin convened the 18th such gathering in 1941. At Gorbachev's urging, they ordered an overhaul of the system Stalin built that vested the nation's power and prestige in the party's bureaucrats.

By charting the path of political reform, Gorbachev said Friday, the Kremlin conclave had pointed the way to a new democratic image of socialism that would enable his economic and social reforms to proceed.

Resolutions adopted at the conference, on topics ranging from political reform to interethnic relations and the policy of openness referred to by the Russian word "glasnost," were not immediately made public. But a preliminary scorecard can be drawn based on delegates' speeches, reports in the state-run media and officials' comments to reporters.

Gorbachev himself, who not only got the mandate for political change he had been seeking, but also the frank, often scathing debate he espoused, in stark con-



Mikhail Gorbachev

trast to the polite, well-ordered ceremonial conclaves standardised by past Kremlin rulers.

Among the political reforms approved by the delegates is creation of a new, more powerful presidency with powers to draft legislation and oversee foreign policy and defence — a post apparently tailor-made for Gorbachev.

However, until the fine print in the resolutions is made public, it would be premature to call the conference a triumph for the 57-year-old communist party chief.

Yegor K. Ligachev, the no. 2 Kremlin leader often rumoured to be at odds with Gorbachev, Ligachev's extraordinary speech, in which he disclaimed any ideological differences with Gorbachev, was a ringing defence of the party's old guard and a stinging blow to his would-be rival, Boris N. Yeltsin.

Yeltsin, the erstwhile protégé of Gorbachev and former Moscow party boss. He asked the conference Friday for "political rehabilitation" and instead was attacked by a succession of speakers, including Ligachev and Gorbachev himself.

Segments from Yeltsin's speech and from the frequently acidic attacks against him were shown on national television, apparently to squash any vestiges of popular support for the strapping 57-year-old official.

A published text of all his remarks showed he had made attacks on party privilege likely to go down well with Soviet citizens. Yeltsin was stripped of his Moscow party post and a seat on the ruling politburo after complaining Gorbachev's reforms were stymied by entrenched bureaucrats.

Perhaps, President Andrei A. Gromyko and fellow long-time politburo member Mikhail Solomentsev, both in their 70s. In a rare public attack, one delegate named them and two other senior party figures as holdovers from the "period of stagnation," as the time of Leonid I. Brezhnev is now known. Yeltsin also attacked Solomentsev by name, accusing him of protecting corrupt party officials.

Ligachev, however, defended his politburo colleagues, saying they helped engineer the election of Gorbachev as party chief in March 1985.

Another conference delegate came to Gromyko's aid, but said the man who had served as Soviet Foreign minister for 28 years had "fallen behind the times."

In addition, the conference raised questions about the future

of some groups affected by its decisions.

The "glasnost gang" of journalists who have been the most outspoken under Gorbachev's drive for more openness.

Vitaly Korotich, editor of the weekly magazine Ogonyok, and Grigory Baklanov, editor of the Znamya literary monthly, met a chilly, sometimes hostile reception. Gorbachev had to intervene twice to silence delegates so Baklanov could finish his speech. The editor of the government daily Izvestia, Ivan Laptev, also was jeered from the floor.

Gorbachev said "openness has been the hero of the conference."

But Ligachev specifically endorsed some sentiments in a speech by a conservative writer who strongly attacked recent daring press forays into the Soviet past and present.

Party bureaucrats from the countryside to the senior leadership. All party officeholders now will be limited to two five-year terms, where before they could serve for life.

The conference said it would enhance the prestige of the country's 50,000 governing councils if local party leaders served as chairmen of their area councils. But it was clear party bosses would lose their jobs if they cannot muster enough support to be chosen council chairman in a secret ballot.

Finally, the 20-million members of the party rank and file, whose qualifications will be reviewed this year. A re-evaluation of their standing could be used to reduce the conservative opposition that Gorbachev says is still retarding his reforms.

Acknowledging rights is key to peace

By Galeyan Remington

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post

A NEW form of diplomatic strategy is needed that can be effective for intractable disputes despite ongoing hostilities, and despite a key source of negotiation deadlock — that disputants genuinely believe their position is "just." Given their strategic interests and the nature of their opponent, each insists that the other must change first, if there is to be any progress.

Traditional diplomatic strategies have repeatedly proven insufficient for many serious disputes between groups or nations.

For example, in the past two years contending parties in the Arab-Israeli impasse, the Iran-Iraq war, and the South Africa dispute, have stated new willingness to negotiate, and made some progress in that direction.

However, impasse has resulted and hostilities have escalated. It has been difficult for third parties and disputants to build frameworks with concrete opening moves that the key parties on both sides consider just, honourable, and expedient.

When contending parties have stated willingness to negotiate, a new diplomatic strategy called Formal Acknowledgement may be useful. It provides steps that can be taken despite ongoing hostilities and disputes over "who must move first" with respect to questions of justice; who is to have control over whom; and where blame lies.

Those non-rational issues (neither rational nor irrational) reflect the fundamental structure of impasse — how each side's position contributes to the other side's position, and that each party avoids giving up its position of strength relative to the other.

That interactive feature of one-upmanship power-struggle is insufficiently taken into account with traditional initiatives that concentrate primarily on political concessions and the rational interests of parties in opening stages.

In the Arab-Israeli conflict, moves are needed which are acceptable as a concept and procedure, at the beginning, by both sides. That is possible with a pre-negotiation framework of steps, whereby each party would benefit due to the other's moves.

Such pre-negotiation steps are necessary because of the paradoxical features of the power struggle.

The flexibility that exists in one side's position is often dependent upon the opponent's willingness to take concrete action. Each side must move further before the other is likely to change. The problem is which comes first: A change of attitude, will and political position, or an action from the other? Each side believes that because its position is just, the other must move first to affirm that justice. Therefore simultaneous, equal moves are needed that both can regard as fair. Preliminary steps are essential that do not require parties to change their attitudes and thinking about their opponent before progress is possible.

Steps are needed that can create a change in the pattern of hostile exchange, without requiring initial change of political positions in order to proceed.

Parties are often agreeable to the idea of coexistence privately, while refusing the public form of compromise steps which are offered as the only route to that end.

Although the pressure of open physical hostilities and probable escalation makes it necessary to define a means for compromise, crisis also makes it more difficult for parties to be willing and able to negotiate.

Those paradoxical features of impasse are addressed by the procedure of Formal Acknowledgement, which allows incremental progress despite ongoing hostilities and seemingly irreconcilable demands.

The strategy provides an early stage to precede dialogue, recognition, agreement, and political concessions of magnitude. It provides reciprocal, mutual steps that are not mutual political concessions.

The initiative can effect change, but does not require an initial change in order to be acceptable. It provides concurrent, symmetrical identical steps, but does not require one party to take a position of weakness relative to the other. It allows precise and subtle attention to the form and timing of incremental moves on both sides at once, in the small measure of what is feasible at each stage.

The balanced initiative would neutralise one-upmanship hostilities and stabilise the relative positions of the parties, yet it does not depend on change of the political status quo.

The points to be acknowledged formally would be derived from matters in contention, facts, and principles which apply symmetrically to both sides.

The examples given below have already been suggested by the more moderate parties on different occasions.

○ We Israeli representatives acknowledge... and we Palestinian representatives (chosen by appointment or elections approved by the PLO and Israel) acknowledge...

○ There are differing perspectives on what is just, which is not to say those perspectives have merit.

○ We associate our identity and heritage with lands in what was once called the British Mandate of Palestine.

○ Our religion traces its lineage from Abraham.

○ The actions of third parties, which we could not control, contributed to the initiation of hostilities (e.g., the Holocaust and the partition of Palestine, which is not in any way to compare, or equate these factors).

○ There is a Palestinian people and an Israeli people.

○ Each people has a right to exist in peace.

○ The escalation of hostilities harms the best interests of Israelis and Palestinians.

○ Coexistence depends on a commitment to respect each other's interests and rights, which is not to define terms at this time, or to discuss possible political frameworks.

A later stage of Acknowledgement could include:

○ There are two claims to some of the same lands in what was once called the British Mandate of Palestine, which is not to equate or legitimise claims; and "We accept U.N. Resolution 242."

Formal public Acknowledgements would separate conceptual acceptance of principles of coexistence from political acceptance of their opponent's legitimacy. Since each point of Acknowledgement applies to both sides, dialogue would be unnecessary.

The steps do not require disputants to adopt a position at the beginning, which they consider a disadvantage or an injustice.

Steps of Formal Acknowledgement place antagonists together within the context of the two-sided dispute, as participants in a dialectical process which can precede dialogue or negotiation.

The steps mirror the present positions of both sides, and are simultaneous, parallel, and reciprocal. That would begin to break the deadlock over who moves first, neutralise one-upmanship, and alter relative positions.

The incremental steps correlate the timing and sequence of moves on both sides without requiring unacceptable compromise at any stage. Acknowledgement is a means to precisely focus and augment what "will" there is to end hostilities among contending parties.

Formal Acknowledgement separates facts from beliefs, and political demands from underlying issues, allowing change of one-upmanship within a framework of objectifying equivalent moves.

Acknowledgement can separate physical facts from concrete physical political battle (such as alliances, in interpersonal confrontations, and each side's demand for specific political concessions).

In addition, Acknowledgement can clarify and separate physical facts and physical political battle from more elusive "factors of mind," including perceptions, emotions, attitudes, thinking about history, and convictions about what is just.

The strategy of incremental steps of Formal Acknowledgement is appropriate for the problem of what motivates and causes intentional change, and how to correlate the "will" of antagonists to negotiate with actions they can justify.

Many liberal and conservative Israeli leaders, PLO leaders, Palestinians, and Arab officials, and some U.S. and European policymakers, have said they find the steps acceptable and constructive if implemented.

Such Acknowledgements can be combined with other diplomatic efforts, providing an adaptable framework that can help break deadlock and facilitate progress at any stage of negotiations. It would create groundwork for concessions and a give-and-take equalising context that would catalyse further developments.

It is an initiative, that third parties on both sides can support, along with the antagonists, which is compatible with the stated peaceful intentions and interests of the contending parties.

Formal Acknowledgement is a deceptively simple, initiative. Although it is humble, its validity is vivid when compared with the dearth of alternatives.

Pentagon revises explanations over downing of Iranian plane

By W. Dale Nelson
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — As the Defence Department pieces together more information about what happened in the haze over the Gulf Sunday, it has been revising its explanations of the shooting down of an Iranian airliner by a U.S. warship.

Chiefly, these shifts concern what type of plane was shot down — the Pentagon originally said it was an F-14 jet fighter, not a commercial airliner — as well as where it was in the commercial air corridor, at what altitude it was flying and what sort of signals it was transmitting.

"We all of us probably know a lot more about that situation now than the captain of the ship did," Defence Department spokesman Dan Howard told reporters Thursday at an 80-minute briefing devoted almost entirely to the shooting.

Still, he said, much remains unknown and the full, official U.S. explanation would have to await the report of a navy investigating team, now in the Gulf area, that is expected to complete its report in two or three weeks.

From the beginning, the affair has been marked by confusion as officials and reporters groped for

information in the highly technical world of air-and-sea battle in the 1980s.

What type of plane was it?

The Pentagon's first announcement, issued within hours after the 0651 GMT incident Sunday, said the plane shot down by the cruiser Vincennes was an Iranian F-14 "approaching in a hostile manner."

At 1:30 p.m. (1730 GMT) Sunday, however, Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared at a hastily called news briefing and confirmed Iranian reports that the plane was in fact a civilian airliner.

Pentagon sources said U.S. military leaders changed their mind after an analysis of intelligence data showed an A-300 Airbus had been found in the waters of the Gulf and no Iranian warplanes were flying in the area at the time.

One source said the intelligence collected after the incident included radio signals from airplanes and ground stations as well as a limited and not always reliable network of informers on the ground.

In his Sunday briefing, Crowe stressed that the information he was giving was "based on the information currently available" and was subject to correction later.

Was it in the commercial corridor?

"The suspect aircraft was outside the prescribed commercial air corridor," Crowe said, in a statement that became a subject of dispute in the ensuing days.

On Wednesday, according to congressional sources, navy briefers told House of Representatives and Senate members that the airliner was inside the 32-kilometre wide corridor assigned to commercial airliners flying between the Bandar Abbas airfield and Dubai.

Howard said Thursday the aircraft was about 7.2 kilometres "outside the normal flight path," which he said veteran air traffic controllers had told him was the centre line of the corridor.

The width of such commercial air corridors varies. Although they are 32 kilometres wide in Iran, they are 13 kilometres wide in the United States and there have been suggestions to make them narrower, Howard said.

Was the plane descending?

In another statement that has been called into question, Crowe said Sunday that the airplane was "decreasing in altitude as it neared the ship." He said that it was at 2,400 to 2,700 metres when it was hit.

Data from the frigate USS John H. Sides, which was in the same area, indicated that the plane was at 3,840 metres and either steady or ascending.

Howard said Thursday that the altitude reported for the plane by air traffic controllers at Dubai was similar to that given by Crowe and that if the altitude were as different as reported by the sides, the missile would not have hit the plane.

He conceded, however, that authorities do not know whether the missile scored a direct hit or merely exploded somewhere within lethal range of the aircraft.

Crowe also said Sunday that the aircraft "neither answered nor changed its course" after being given warnings by the Vincennes on both military and civilian frequencies.

Did it transmit military signals?

At his briefing Tuesday and Thursday, Howard said the Vincennes received signals from the airplane modes common to civilian, commercial and military aircraft and could not tell from the signal whether the plane was civilian or military.

Both times, Howard said this was not inconsistent with the version given by Crowe, who said there were "electronic indications on (the) Vincennes that led it to believe the aircraft was an F-14."

After the congressional briefing Wednesday, Congressman Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services committee, said signals received by the Vincennes were identical to those emitted earlier by Iranian F-14s from Bandar Abbas, leading to speculation that they did not come from the airliner.

Howard, however, said that such speculation was based on a discussion of remote possibilities and that almost certainly "there is no Phantom aircraft there."

Iran: Vincennes had 21 minutes to identify Airbus

TEHRAN (R) — The U.S. warship Vincennes, bristling with computer technology, had 21 minutes to identify an Iranian Airbus before it downed the plane over the Gulf killing 290 people, Iran's air force commander said Thursday.

Brigadier-General Mansour Sattari told visiting Western reporters the attack was deliberate but also blamed the lack of coordinating command and control system in the Western fleet for the missile launch that shot down the plane.

Sattari said the Vincennes should have been able to identify the type of craft and whether it was a civilian or military plane in six to 10 seconds.

"You had 21 minutes to identify an airliner," Sattari said, disputing an assertion by U.S. Admiral William Crowe that the Vincennes had only four minutes to establish whether it was being approached by a fighter jet or an airliner.

"Any radarman is able to identify the difference between a big wide-bodied airliner and a fighter-bomber," he added. "If he is not able to do this, he should not be allowed to sit at the radar."

The United States has said it shot down the A-300 wide-bodied Airbus, which was on a flight to Dubai, because it was confused with an Iranian F-14 fighter.

Sattari said the civilian aircraft used an "identification, friend or foe" system emitting signals that showed identity and altitude and were different from signals used by military planes.

He said tapes from the Iranian control tower at the plane's departure point, the southern coastal town of Bandar Abbas, would be presented to an international inquiry to show that the plane emitted identifying signals, was on course and climbing — not making hostile moves against the Vincennes.

Sattari said disregard for Iranian lives was partly the cause for the failure to set up a system to control the advanced military technology.

"They don't care. If it was in the Gulf of Mexico, they would have established such a system," he said.

"If you haven't built a command and control system you can say the last three people in the chain on the Vincennes made a mistake, but the higher echelons, the political people, are responsible," he added.

"If we accept that they are right and that this was a mistake, is this the situation to make a mistake and one day later say it is terminated, finished — with 290 people dead?" He asked in a reference to comments by President Reagan.

Sattari said the crew on the ill-fated plane began talking to the control tower at Bandar Abbas at 10:07 a.m. Sunday, when it switched on its engines before the flight to Dubai.

"He talked a lot to the tower from then on and we are sure that the Americans listened to the tower and knew which aircraft was starting," Sattari said.

The plane's crew then continued talking to the tower until it was blown out of the sky at 10:28.

Iran rules out anti-U.S. violence

(Continued from page 1)

will not shirk its "moral responsibility."

"I suspect that doing what we think is right will be the deciding factor," said Reagan spokesman Martin Fitzwater.

Fitzwater's comments Thursday marked a significant change in the tone of administration pronouncements after several days of noncommittal responses on the issue of reparations for families of the victims.

"One of the driving forces behind our consideration is simply the moral responsibility of America and the fact that we've always been a humane nation that takes these kinds of problems very seriously and assumes personal responsibilities," he said.

The Defence Department acknowledged Thursday that the Airbus was within a commercial airline corridor, but said that alone did not guarantee its safety.

"An airway is not a safety zone," said Pentagon spokesman Dan Howard. "All this means is that within that zone, within that area, the air traffic control authorities have agreed to track aircraft."

Fitzwater stressed that no decision on reparations has been made either by senior staff or Reagan. But in contrast to his suggestion earlier this week that the decision will await the outcome of the navy's investigation of the incident, Fitzwater said he wanted to emphasise that "we're moving along through the consideration process."

A spokesman for Iran's Foreign

Ministry Thursday denied statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Iran recently tried to open direct talks with the United States, the Islamic Republic News Agency said.

The agency said the Foreign Ministry dismissed claims by Shultz that Iranian officials had sent messages through third parties indicating a desire to open diplomatic discussions with Washington.

The unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman described Shultz's claim as "fruitless efforts" to divert world public attention from Sunday's downing of the airliner.

On Thursday, pall-bearers carried 76 flag-draped wooden coffins through Tehran's streets as

thousands of mourners shouted their anger at the United States.

"No compromise. No surrender. Fight with America," shouted waves of marchers, who carried wreaths, anti-American posters and golden-framed photographs of the victims.

The mass funeral started with a fiery speech from Iranian President Ali Khamenei who mocked American statements on the incident and called for revenge.

"The case is not closed in the opinion of those who are seeking retribution," he said.

"The issue is not closed in the powerful opinion of revenge," he said, speaking from a podium on the steps of the Majlis (parliament), a marble structure built during the reign of the Shah.

Israelis to expel 10 Arabs

(Continued from page 1)

Two jailers were in serious condition, one with knife wounds to the chest and head, and the other with stab wounds to the chest, Tester said. A third guard had moderate wounds to the chest and the fourth was lightly wounded in the face.

Tester said the boy, approached the jailers during prison visiting hours, then pulled out two knives and attacked them.

He pretended he wanted to visit his jailed brother but "he really came for the sake of attacking, not to visit anybody," Tester told the AP.

In Nabulus, Palestinians heeded a general strike called for by

underground Islamic fundamentalist leaders, blocking roads with rocks, burning tyres and ordering merchants to close their shops, Arab reporters said.

In the Gaza Strip, transportation and commerce were halted, and protesters burned tyres, set up roadblocks and hung dozens of Palestinian flags from electricity poles. The army slapped curfews on five Gaza towns and refugee camps.

In Bethlehem, Palestinian sources said 100 West Bank merchants decided at a meeting to remain on strike and condemned measures aimed at breaking their boycott of Israeli authorities.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Japan to provide aid to Gulf states

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will give 670 million yen (\$5.1 million) in emergency aid to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for navigational systems to guide ships through the Gulf, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. A statement said 382 million yen (\$2.9 million) in grants would go to Saudi Arabia to install the system, which will monitor closely the location of vessels plying the Gulf. Another 288 million yen (\$2.2 million) will be given to Kuwait for a similar system, the statement said. "Under the strained situation in the wake of the Iran-Iraq war ... it is becoming an imminent issue to ensure the safety of navigation of the shipping from the humanitarian standpoint and for the stability in the region," the statement said. The announcement partially fulfills a pledge made last October, when Japan agreed to contribute a \$10-million navigation system to help the United States protect shipping in the Gulf.

Australian fishing fleet detained in Iran

DUBAI (R) — Iran has detained an Australian trawler fleet for over six months in the southern port of Bandar Abbas for alleged breach of contract in suspending operations after an Iraqi attack, the company said Thursday. A spokesman for Northern Bluff Fisheries Establishment said Iran had told it that because the fleet was in Dubai for nearly a month after the Exocet missile attack last October, a contract it had with the Australians was now invalid. "The Iranian action has cost us millions. When we returned to Bandar Abbas they seized our boats and 200 tonnes of fish that were alone worth about two million dollars," the spokesman said in Dubai. Northern Bluff is owned by Australia's Perth-based Lombardo brothers. Insurers ordered the eight million dollar fleet to Dubai after Australian Captain Robert Wilcox was killed in the Iraqi air strike on his trawler Sheenton Bluff.

U.S. to sell Greece 1,000 Stingers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan has notified Congress of its intent to sell Greece 1,000 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles worth \$124 million, the Defence Department announced Wednesday. In addition to the missiles, the sale will include training and training equipment and devices known as "identify friend or foe" components to distinguish friendly from enemy aircraft, the announcement said.

Bodies of dead Korean workers flown home

SEOUL (AP) — The bodies of 12 South Korean workers killed during an Iraqi air raid on an Iranian gas refinery construction site last week arrived in Seoul Friday. Scores of grieving family members were waiting when the bodies, along with 74 workers who survived the air attack, arrived at Kimpo airport about a special plane. Many wives of the victims, clad in traditional Korean white mourning clothes, wept loudly as the caskets were carried off the plane. Some were overcome by emotion and collapsed. Twelve South Korean workers were killed and more than 40 others were wounded when Iraqi fighters launched a rocket attack on a gas refinery construction site at the Iranian city of Hangan on the Gulf coast last Thursday. Daewoo Industrial Company, which employed the workers, said the air raid was carried out without warning and no warning.

Sharon, Levy score political gains

TEL AVIV (AP) — Ariel Sharon and David Levy emerged as the main victors after final balloting Thursday for the electoral slate of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Herut Party.

Levy was ranked second and Sharon third among 35 party candidates chosen to run in parliamentary elections in November. Herut is the leading party of the right-wing Likud bloc.

Shamir's top spot was uncontested at the day-long balloting held under heavy guard at a country club in the seaside town of Herzliya, north of Tel Aviv. The voting began Wednesday and lasted until early Thursday morning.

Top spots were also given to newcomers Binyamin Netanyahu, a former U.N. ambassador, and Benjamin Begin, the son of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Netanyahu came in sixth and Begin was ranked eighth.

Levy, a champion of disadvantaged Jewish immigrants of North African origin, has held the number two spot before. But his standing was threatened Wednesday by the growing popularity of other party leaders, including Sharon and Moshe Arens.

Levy has openly declared his desire to succeed Shamir as party

leader.

His victory came only after last-minute party bickering among rival camps headed by Sharon and Arens. After Shamir interceded both decided against challenging Levy for the number two spot.

Sharon's triumph came in out-polling Arens, a former ambassador to the United States, who is also seen as a future contender for party leader and who was backed by Shamir.

Sharon's adviser Uri Dan said the showing was "a good indication of Sharon's strong position in the leadership of the party... his path to the premiership is unavoidable."

But Sharon, an industry minister in Shamir's coalition cabinet, was less successful in winning places for his supporters on the list of parliamentary candidates. Only two Sharon backers were placed in the top 15 positions compared to eight for the Arens camp.

Sharon has made a steady political comeback since being forced to quit as defence minister in 1983 after he was criticised by a judicial commission for failing to prevent a 1982 massacre in Lebanon of hundreds of Palestinians by Israeli-allied militiamen.

U.S. Senate votes to strip Mavericks from Kuwait package

advanced F-16 warplanes to Kuwait after the government formally asked Congress to approve the entire \$1.9 billion arms package.

On a voice vote and with no opposition, the Senate Thursday adopted legislation to prohibit the sale or transfer to Kuwait of the potent Maverick ground-to-air missile.

Testifying before a House of Representatives subcommittee earlier, officials of the administration of President Ronald Reagan said the Maverick was an essential part of the weaponry turned by the F-16, which they said was intended to give Kuwait a "first line of defence" in a region scarred by the war between Iran and Iraq.

Senator Dennis DeConcini at first attempted to bar the sale of Mavericks to any country in the Gulf region, then modified his proposal to apply to Kuwait.

only. DeConcini and other senators made clear they feared the Maverick might fall into the hands of powers hostile to Israel.

Sen. Richard Specter said that if he had his way, he would permit the sale of the Maverick and other such weapons to Middle East states only if they "renounce the use of force and recognise the right of Israel to exist."

Earlier, a State Department official fended off complaints that the United States is fuelling an escalating arms race in the Gulf and said the arms sale to Kuwait posed no threat to Israel's security.

The official, Peter Burleigh, assistant deputy secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, told a

House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee that the Maverick is an essential component of a purely defensive arms package.

The Reagan administration's sales package includes the F-16s and their armament, including Sidewinder, Sparrow, Harpoon and Maverick missiles and cluster bombs. The missiles are among the most advanced air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles.

'Higgins was on hostage mission'

BEIRUT (AP) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said U.S. marine Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Higgins was preparing an operation to rescue eight American hostages before he was abducted by pro-Iranian kidnappers, a newspaper reported Friday.

"We have seen a transcript of the interrogation of Higgins," PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif told the Beirut daily newspaper Al-Diyar.

Higgins, 43, chief of a 76-member observer group attached to the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), was kidnapped near the southern port city of Tyre Feb. 17.

A pro-Iranian group calling itself the Organisation of the Oppressed on Earth claimed responsibility for Higgins' abduction, charging he spied for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The United States and UNIFIL have denied the charge.

"We know from seeing the transcript of the interrogation of Higgins... that he was preparing a large-scale operation under the slogan of rescuing all the American hostages (in Lebanon)," Abu Sharif told the newspaper. Abu Sharif did not say how the PLO obtained the alleged transcript.

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800 expatriates to attend Monday's conference

Demand for Jordanian labour remains high in Gulf countries

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — Acting Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Haj Hassan revealed Thursday that despite worsening economic conditions in the Kingdom and the region, there had been no significant change in the situation of the Jordanian labour market locally and in Gulf Arab states over the past two years.

Speaking on the eve of the fourth Jordanian expatriates' conference to be opened Monday, he told a press conference that the number of expatriates losing their jobs in the Gulf and returning home every year was equal to the number of Jordanians taking up new jobs there. He said the figure was roughly 3,000 each year.

The transport and communications minister, deputising for Labour and Social Development Minister Rashid Ureikat, who is currently abroad, told reporters that strict government measures introduced over the last four years have reduced the size of foreign labour from 140,000 to 80,000, thus providing more job opportunities to Jordanians.

75 per cent of foreign workers come from Egypt.

He said that the unemployment rate remained at eight per cent, which the ministry says includes only those who registered with the ministry.

Independent sources told the Jordan Times that the real unemployment rate was estimated at 12 per cent at the lowest and that if present trends continue, the figure could climb a further five percentage points by the end of 1989.

Haj Hassan, who served three years as labour minister, declined to offer figures on remittances from Jordanian expatriates or the proportion of their investments in the Kingdom.

Official sources said that remittances declined last year compared to the year before but that the first quarter of this year showed a slight increase over the first quarter of last year.

Responding to a question, Haj Hassan said he expected new Central Bank of Jordan regula-

tions to boost remittances from expatriates and liberalise their financial procedures.

He noted that there are one million Jordanian expatriates in the world, out of whom 350,000 work abroad.

Of those, 275,000 work in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states with 160,000 in Saudi Arabia, 80,000 in Kuwait, 10,000 in the United Arab Emirates and the rest split between Qatar, Oman and Bahrain.

Reading a speech at the news conference, Haj Hassan said the four-day conference will be attended by about 800 expatriates from all over the globe, chosen by societies, boards and expatriate centres abroad to represent the various social, cultural, professional and economic fields.

"Thus, the conference has become a national meeting of kind — residents and expatriates, officials and citizens. It has become the opportunity for families and children to meet, within the framework of our one large Jordanian family, in an atmosphere of care and giving, to examine its affairs and problems and discuss its cares and concerns in an organised well-planned fashion," Haj Hassan said.

The minister said the goals of the conference include acquainting expatriates with the situation and conditions in the Kingdom, the new developments taking place at the social, economic and political levels and informing them of the role of the country, the stand and points of view in all major issues in these vital fields at the local, Arab and international levels.

The conference, to be opened by His Majesty King Hussein, aims to acquaint the expatriates



Acting Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Haj Hassan outlines to journalists the preparations that the government had taken to host the fourth expatriate conference (Petra photo)

with the situation of the Jordanian labour market and the employment policies and procedures involved in regulating employment, labour mobility and employment of Arab and foreign labour, in addition to the changes and new developments in this respect.

It is hoped that by doing that, expatriates and other investors "will participate in the various

development and investment projects of Jordan so that they can assist in developing their country, employing their brethren and sons working in Jordan."

Expatriates have registered a JD 5 million investment company to operate in Jordan. The ministry said that 40 per cent of the capital which would encourage expatriate investments in Jordan, has been paid.

Poverty rises in Third World

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prosperity is continuing in industrial countries but poverty is on the rise in the Third World, according to an annual World Bank report.

"A healthy growth is now expected this year in the industrial countries," said Vice President Stanley Fischer, the bank's chief economist, presenting the report to a news conference.

"The value of the dollar has stabilised and has even begun to rise slightly," he said.

"World Development Report 1988" predicted that if the United States and other governments follow what the bank sees as the right policies, the average income of their citizens will grow by 2.6 per cent a year between 1987 and 1995. That would be more than 20 per cent for eight years.

It said the right policies include "credible action" to reduce the U.S. government's budget deficit. It wants the creation of more demand for goods in Japan, West Germany and industrialising countries such as South Korea and Taiwan.

But it cautioned that even if all that is done, countries in sub-

Saharan Africa will see their incomes grow much more slowly — by only 0.7 of one per cent annually, or less than six per cent during the eight years.

"In some developing countries the prolonged economic slump is already more severe than it was during the Great Depression (of the 1930s) in the industrial countries," the bank said.

"The tide of poverty and misery in those countries is rising, not receding," it said.

The report said a lot needs to be done to reverse the way things are going in the poorer countries. "Since 1980 matters have turned from bad to worse," it said.

In most of them growth has slowed, wages have dropped, job creation has faltered, farm prices have declined and so has government spending on social services.

"The number of people below the poverty line increased at least up to 1983-4 in Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Jamaica, Peru and the Philippines," the report said.

Bank officials see improvement in the poor countries as depending heavily on what happens in the rich ones.

TCC obtains \$36m loan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The World Bank executive director approved last month a loan to the Jordan Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) in the amount of \$36 million, sources told the Jordan Times.

The main objective of the loan is to assist in financing the TCC's five year development plan which include expanding network capacity, improving service quality, and increasing the geographical coverage of TCC in the Kingdom.

The plan also includes the formulation and implementation of an action plan for sector restructuring and institutional development, the sources said.

The terms of the loan include a seven years repayment schedule, including a 4-year grace period at standard variable interest rates.

The Ministry of Planning will represent the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as the guarantor for the loan agreement.

Company will also assess prospects for the dollar.

Deputy Central Bank Governor Maher Shukri is expected to present a review of Jordan's economy during the meeting, which is being held at the Palace of Culture of Al Hussein Youth City.

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Deputy Central Bank Governor Maher Shukri is expected to present a review of Jordan's economy during the meeting, which is being held at the Palace of Culture of Al Hussein Youth City.

The board of members discussed subjects referred to it from the previous session held in Tunis last March related to the bank's future programmes.

The board also dealt with subjects related to the 13th meeting by IDB governors due to be held in Rabat in February.

IDB President and Finance Minister Hanna Odeh later held a separate meeting to discuss Jordanian-IDB cooperation.

U.S. Senate approves \$14.3b in foreign aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate has adopted a \$14.3 billion fiscal 1989 foreign aid bill that would revive U.S. contributions to the World Bank, which makes development loans to Third World countries.

The measure has been remarkably without controversy. Its year, in part because of last year's agreement between Congress and President Ronald Reagan that smoothed the way for this year's money bills.

If signed into law, the bill would be the first free-standing foreign aid money bill to be completed since 1981. Since then, aid money has been rolled into large omnibus spending measures each year.

The Senate version, passed Thursday by a vote of 76-15 would provide \$71 million as the U.S. contribution to a recapita-

lisation of the World Bank under a new five-year commitment to boost lending authority.

The Senate rejected an attempt to withhold the aid unless the bank changed its practices to make loans no more favourable than those available from other sources to U.S. borrowers.

But the Senate did adopt an amendment to withhold \$1.2 billion in U.S. contributions to all multilateral development banks if needed to meet next year's deficit-reduction target.

The House of Representatives version of the bill, which was approved May 25, does not include the World Bank contribution, and would need additional authorising legislation before the money could flow.

The legislation is the primary vehicle for U.S. economic and military aid to friendly foreign countries. The largest chunk of aid goes to Israel — \$1.2 billion in economic and \$1.8 billion in military assistance. Egypt is the second-largest recipient, with \$815 million in economic and \$1.3 billion in military aid.

Other allocations include the Philippines, \$125 million in military aid, \$124 million in economic aid and \$40 million for development; \$500 million to an African development fund, and \$101 million to an international drug control programme.

Turkey would receive \$500 million in military aid and Greece \$350 million.

In Central America, El Salvador would receive \$185 million in economic support.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.7110/20	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2060/70	Canadian dollar
	1.8215/22	Deutsche marks
	2.0505/15	Dutch guilders
	1.5145/55	Swiss francs
	38.11/16	Belgian francs
	6.1270/1300	French francs
	1350/1351	Italian lire
	132.55/65	Japanese yen
	6.2705/55	Swedish crowns
	6.6010/60	Norwegian crowns
	6.9170/9220	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	438.90/439.30	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Share prices closed higher for the sixth day, pushed up by demand for quality industrial and mining stock. The All Ordinaries index rose 12.6 to 1,612.6.

TOKYO — Broadly-based buying pushed up share prices as edginess about recent volatility in exchange markets eased. The Nikkei index rose 188.95, 0.68 per cent, to 27,917.08.

HONG KONG — Stock prices closed marginally lower on light institutional selling. The Hang Seng index fell 6.73 to 2,752.90.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed generally higher on speculative buying and bargain-hunting, helped by a rise in Tokyo. The Straits Times industrial index rose 8.43 to 1,087.85, according to Overseas Union Bank calculations.

BOMBAY — Prices recovered smartly on heavy buying by state-owned financial institutions after the market opened lower. Tata Steel rose 15.25 rupees to 791.5.

FRANKFURT — Prices ended an active bourse higher but off the best levels of the session, with profit-taking before the weekend partly offsetting underlying bullish sentiment. The Commerzbank index, set at mid-session, rose 12.8 to 1,507.3.

ZURICH — Prices closed slightly firmer in fairly active trading after a mixed early pattern. The All Share Swiss index rose 5.5 to 892.6.

PARIS — Shares were little changed in quiet trading at the start of the floor session, as the market awaited a statement on luxury goods group LVMH.

LONDON — Shares were close to their highs in afternoon business. Renewed speculative action and strong gains by British Aerospace and Guinness helped to push the FTSE 100 up 20.1 to 1,875.6 by 1429 GMT.

Israel may soon start to privatise companies

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel could begin selling off government-owned companies within a few months if it approves a privatisation plan drawn up by an American investment bank, the bank's chairman has said.

Pedro Pablo Kuchinsky, chairman of the First Boston Corporation, said Israel Chemicals Ltd., the largest government-owned firm, would probably be the first to be sold in part to private investors.

The company exports potash and minerals from the Dead Sea.

"It is an industry that is doing well worldwide and, therefore, this is a good time to consider privatising partially," Kuchinsky said.

He said stock would be sold on markets in Israel and abroad. The government hired First Boston to study more than 100 Israeli companies and will discuss its recommendations soon.

Other companies First Boston recommended for privatisation include the Telephone and Electric Utilities and El Al, the national airline.

Coca-Cola ban stays

DAMASCUS (R) — The Arab League's Israel Boycott Office Thursday renewed a 20-year-old ban on drinking Coca-Cola in the Arab World.

A statement issued in Damascus by the office at the end of a six-day review of its boycott list reiterated the ban on the Coca-Cola Company "for providing economical aid to Israel."

The boycott of the American company remained in place despite anticipation by some Arab countries that office might lift the ban.

At least two Arab countries, Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), have opened bottling plants in anticipation of the lifting of the boycott, while the

internationally popular soft drink has increasingly appeared in other Gulf markets.

The boycott office's half-yearly meeting lifted bans on 22 other foreign companies following "proof that they have terminated their relations with Israel and have vowed to fully comply with the regulations and principles of the office."

Nineteen companies disapproved accusations that they dealt with Israel and were excluded from the boycott.

The office, however, imposed a ban on Arab trade with 35 unidentified foreign companies. A boycott was also imposed in diamond dealing with 21 Indian companies and their branches.

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Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Son of former U.S. football star found dead

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — The 24-year-old son of former National Football League quarterback and coach Bart Starr was found dead in a suburban Tampa house leased by his father, police said. Starr's son, businessman Bret Michael Starr, discovered a "hole" in the wall of the house, said Hillsborough Capt. Gary Terry. "The place was locked up tight. The body was lying on the floor in a dining area that opened into a back yard. It had been there an estimated two to four days and the air conditioning was off," said Sheriff's spokesman Jack Espinosa. Police said the body was badly decomposed. There were no obvious wounds and no signs of a struggle, Terry said. An autopsy was scheduled. Bart Starr, who lives in Arizona, was quarterback of the Green Bay Packers during the team's glory years of the 1960s. He led the club to five NFL titles during the decade and was voted most valuable player in Super Bowl I and II.

Wembley soccer showpiece back on again

LONDON (R) — A four-team international soccer tournament, cancelled by the English Football Association (F.A.) last month over fears of crowd trouble, has been cleared to go ahead at Wembley next month as originally planned. The F.A.'s change of heart means English fans will have a chance to watch Ruud Gullit, Frank Rijkaard and Marco van Basten — all members of The Netherlands' European Championship winning team — playing with their Italian club side AC Milan in the August 13-14 tournament. The Italian champions will face West Germany's Bayern Munich and English first division teams Arsenal and Tottenham. The F.A. announced on June 27 that it was refusing to sanction the event "on the basis of potential crowd disorder."

Wimbledon appeal turned down

LONDON (R) — English Football Association (F.A.) Cup winners Wimbledon Thursday lost their appeal to the F.A. against the £5,000 (\$8,500) fine imposed after nine of their players barred their backsides during a testimonial game in May. The nine players, who were each fined £750 (\$1,300), also had their appeals dismissed. The club had been charged with bringing the game into disrepute.

Olympiakos acquires Hungarian player

PIRAEUS, Greece (AP) — Olympiakos Piraeus said Friday it had acquired Hungarian midfielder Lajos Detari from Eintracht Frankfurt, a club spokesman said. "He will probably be arriving tomorrow. He was transferred after difficult negotiations because of all the big European clubs that were also interested," Olympiakos spokesman Michalis Fotiou said. Fotiou declined to reveal the transfer fee, but said it was less than the 1.5 billion drachmas (\$10.4 million) claimed by several Athens newspapers. He said the Hungarian international will sign a three-year contract and "then we'll have an option to keep him for another three years."

'Growth hormone next drug problem'

CANBERRA (R) — A black market in human growth hormone could be the next drug problem to hit sport, an Australian expert warned Friday. Stephen Haynes, co-ordinator of the Australian government's national programme on drugs in sport, said American parents were already asking doctors to boost the height of their children for an advantage in sport.

Aouita set to step up pace in 1500 metres

NICE, France (R) — Olympic 5,000 metres champion Said Aouita of Morocco aims to step up the pace as he takes on his third 1,500 metres race in six days at the Nikia Athletics Grand Prix Sunday.

Aouita, who resumed training only in mid-May after breaking a toe two months earlier, is aiming for an Olympic title at the shorter distance in Seoul and wants to prove to himself that he is almost back to his devastating best.

But there will be no repeat of his epic clash in Nice three years ago with Steve Cram when the Briton edged to victory in a thriller which saw both break the previously unbeaten three minutes 30 seconds barrier.

Cram, who lost his 1,500 metres world record to the Moroccan later the same year, has opted to race over 800 metres. The Briton, a disappointing eighth in the World Championships last year, showed he is well on target for Seoul with a brilliant race to beat world champion Abde Bile of Somalia in the Dream Mile in Oslo Saturday.

Aouita clocked a respectable three minutes 35.70 seconds to win the 1,500 metres in Stockholm Tuesday in his first Grand Prix appearance of the season. He races the same distance in London Friday.

Dutchmen dominate 5th stage of Tour de France

LIEVIN, France (AP) — Dutchmen dominated the fifth stage of the Tour de France Thursday with Jelle Nijdam taking the latest stage and Henk Lubberding taking over the overall lead.

Nijdam, a 25-year-old member of the Superconfex team, came across the finish line eight seconds ahead of Italian Massimo Ghirotti.

Sean Kelly of Ireland, this year's Tour de France winner, was in third place. He was part of a group that broke away from the pack in the middle of the race.

However Kelly and Frenchmen Charly Mottet and Jean-Francois Bernard were gradually reeled in by the pack after being more than 1 minute, 20 seconds ahead about 30 kilometres (19 miles) from the end.

Thursday's leg was a 147.5-kilometre (91-mile) distance from the northern French city of Neufchatel-en-Bray to Lievin near the Belgian border. Nijdam's time was 3 hours, 14 minutes, 14 seconds.

Lubberding took over the leader's yellow jersey from another Dutchman, Teun van Vliet, when Lubberding finished almost a minute ahead of Van Vliet. Lubberding, 34 years old, is competing in his 12th Tour de France but it was the first time he has ever worn the yellow jersey.

Two other Dutchmen, Eric Beukink and Peter Winnen, are now second and third overall, although credited with the same time as Lubberding.

Fateful decision of 1876 changed soccer's development in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Sports-crazy America, the land of baseball and American football and successful host of two Summer Olympics, has everything to stage soccer's World Cup... except soccer itself.

Soccer is the world's most popular sport, but it missed an opportunity to achieve a wide following in America more than a century ago — when it lost a decisive battle against rugby, the forerunner of American football.

English settlers brought both soccer and rugby to America, as they did to South America, and both games were played, sometimes in a merged fashion, with a very loose set of rules. But rugby prevailed after three major universities decided to end years of indecision by adopting once and for all the rules of the game.

In 1876, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia met to found the Intercollegiate Football Association, and adopted the rules of rugby union over the rules of "dribbling" as soccer was known then.

Boosters of "dribbling," the skilled movements with a ball needed to elude opponents, opposed the physically rough game that characterized rugby, which was transformed into American football.

Other American colleges, institutes and military academies also followed suit and took up football.

Virtually excluded from college campuses, where all other sports boomed, soccer became an ethnic sport. British, European and, later on, South American immigrants kept soccer alive in New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia and industrial centres in New England.

As rugby was being transformed into American football, making headway on college campuses and competing with other popular sports such as baseball, basketball and boxing, soccer was seen as an immigrant sport, alien to the American sports mainstream.

In 1884, a group of British fans in Newark, New Jersey, founded the American Football Association (AFA), soccer's first ruling body in the United States, and the third outside the British Isles. And on Nov. 28, 1885, the United States made its unofficial international debut, losing to Canada 1-0.

In 1930, American soccer showed it had learned the lessons taught by English teachers, with victories over Belgium and Paraguay in the first World Cup held in Montevideo, Uruguay. But when the U.S. players faced powerful Argentina, they were mercilessly beaten 6-1.

Four years later, in the second World Cup in Italy, the hosts crushed the inexperienced American team 7-1. Italy went on to win the first of its three World Cups, a number matched only by Brazil.

In the 1950 World Cup, American soccer got its most cherished prize — a 1-0 victory over England. A loss to Chile in a later game prevented the U.S. team from reaching the second round, however.

For a few years in the late 1970s, the New York Cosmos gave new life to soccer, signing aging superstars who showed glimpses of their greatness: Pele, the sport's king from Brazil; West German Franz Beckenbauer and Gert Mueller; Dutchman Johann Neeskens; and England's George Best.

Ricky Davis was the pioneer of a blooming bunch of young American players who were supposed to one day form the national team.

But enthusiasm for the Cosmos was short-lived. The North American Soccer League fell victim to mismanagement and disbanded in 1985. Since then, there has been no nationwide outdoor league with any clout. Indoor soccer might be headed toward extinction, too, with the major indoor soccer league in dire financial straits.

Britain to introduce laws to crackdown hooligans

LONDON (AP) — The government said Wednesday it will pass new laws to crack down on rowdy soccer fans whom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says are "a disgrace to civilised society."

Soccer clubs have refused to take voluntary measures. Sports Minister Colin Moynihan said the government will force England and Wales' 92 professional soccer clubs to institute a nationwide membership plan.

Moynihan said the plan, to be in place before the 1989-90 season, will require clubs to issue membership cards to all local fans so that they can ban known troublemakers or "hooligans" from matches and police can identify past offenders.

He stressed the clubs' responsibility for fan violence, including the dozens of injuries and the arrest of more than 100 English supporters for street fighting in several West German cities during last month's European Championships.

pionships.

"Hooliganism is not a problem confined to football (soccer), but football provides a focus for it at home and abroad," Moynihan said following a 90-minute meeting between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, several cabinet ministers and the football league, the body which controls professional soccer matches.

Prior to Wednesday's meeting, British officials said Thatcher believes soccer authorities have been too slow to act, and have tended to blame hooliganism on society.

"The fact is that it (the violence) has battered 'on to football,'" said a government spokesman, speaking anonymously in keeping with British custom.

The football league does not believe a nationwide membership scheme can be implemented voluntarily, Moynihan said in a statement following the meeting at Thatcher's 10 Downing St. office.

Brazil ends Australian Gold Cup dream

MELBOURNE (R) — Brazil ended an Australian dream when they beat the home side 1-0 on a mud heap of a pitch in the Bicentennial Gold Cup soccer tournament Thursday.

Australia disputed the goal, which was scored by striker Romario in the 31st minute, claiming it was offside.

"Our dream to beat Brazil is over but we performed at the highest quality ever seen from an Australian team," said coach Frank Arok.

The Australians more than matched their famous opponents who have brought to the four-team tournament the team for the Olympic finals which is expected to form the nucleus of the side to contest the 1990 World Cup.

The goal came from a corner. As three players tried to clear it from the danger area it fell to midfielder Nelsinho whose shot deflected to the unmarked Romario only a few metres from goal.

Romario easily tapped the ball into the net to give the Brazilians the lead against the run of play. Australia attacked throughout the match, using a short passing game to overcome the problems created by the disgraceful centre field conditions.

Players from both sides consistently slipped and slid in the numerous patches of mud but still managed to produce a high standard of soccer.

The other two teams in the tournament, Saudi Arabia and Argentina, drew 2-2 Wednesday.

Wilander, Agassi roll to easy victories in pro tennis

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (Agencies) — Top seeds Mats Wilander and Andre Agassi rolled to easy victories but the next two seeds, Brad Gilbert and Guillermo Perez-Roldan, were upset victims Thursday in the \$415,000 U.S. Pro Tennis Championships.

Wilander and Agassi scored straight set victories during the evening programme after No. 3 Gilbert and Perez-Roldan were eliminated in afternoon play.

In other matches Thursday with all winners advancing to their quarterfinals, fifth-seeded Aaron Krickstein defeated 12th-seeded Richey Reneberg, 7-5, 6-1; eighth-seeded Tom Muster defeated Jim Courier, 6-2, 6-2; Bruno Oersar eliminated Juan Aguilera, 6-4, 6-4, and Horacio de la Pena knocked out Mark Dickson 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Wilander, the top seed, needed 87 minutes to ward off 16th-seeded Todd Witsken of the United States 6-3, 6-2. The 23-year-old Swede, who won this tournament in 1985 and again last year, ran off strings of five straight games in each set.

Wilander, who won the Australian and French Opens this year, was broken in the first game of the opening set and Witsken, 24, of Carmel, Indiana, held service for a short-lived 2-0 lead. He had a monetary 2-1 lead in the second set, too, but was broken the next two times as Wilander took over the match.

Agassi, an 18-year-old American, ousted Fernando Luna, the 15th seed from Spain, 6-2, 6-3, in just 64 minutes.

Perez-Roldan, of Argentina, bowed in straight sets to Lawson Duncan of the United States 6-1, 6-4, in a match that lasted only 83 minutes.

Gilbert lost to Michael Kures 7-5, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), in a dispute-

filled match. Kures, a Czechoslovak, won the match but lost a 10-minute argument which was eventually settled by tournament umpire Frank Hammond.

Graf romps to victory

In Yokohama, Japan, after virtually no sleep in the last 36 hours, newly-crowned Wimbledon queen Steffi Graf romped to victory in her first round match at the \$200,000 Yokohama-Osaka Tennis Championships Thursday.

Emerging from a brief locker room nap, Graf beat Nicole Provis of Australia 6-2, 6-3 in just 42 minutes.

She also conquered fatigue from post-Wimbledon celebrations and an overnight flight from her native West Germany which set her down in Tokyo in mid-morning.

Provis broke Graf's service in the first game but quickly succumbed to the West German's armoury of teasing lobs, topspin forehands and rocket-powered service returns.

Graf unleashed 14 aces but hit more unforced errors than her rival.

Reflecting on her Wimbledon triumph, Graf said: "If I want to stay number one I will have to improve more. The U.S. Open is what I want to win."

In the men's competition, Sweden's Anders Jarryd beat American David Pate 6-3, 6-4 in

their first round game after recovering from 4-1 down in the second set.

At dence point in the sixth game of that set Pate angled a drop shot about a court's width from Jarryd, but the Swede's legs fired like pistons to pull off a spectacular return.

Pate looked toward heaven in disbelief.

Finalists ousted

In Newport, Rhode Island, the second round of the \$145,000 Hall of Fame Tennis Championships proved disastrous for last year's finalists as both were bounced from the only U.S. grass court tournament Wednesday.

Tottenham pays record fee for Gascoigne

LONDON (R) — English first division side Tottenham completed the signing of Newcastle midfielder Paul Gascoigne Thursday for a British transfer record of two million pounds sterling (\$3.44 million).

The England under-21 international, who was also being chased by Manchester United, signed a five-year contract with the North London Club.

The sum bettered the previous highest British transfer fee of £1.9 million (\$3.27 million) also paid to Newcastle when Liverpool signed their England striker Peter Beardsley last July.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

HARRIS



"If you die before me do I have your permission to marry Vanna White?"

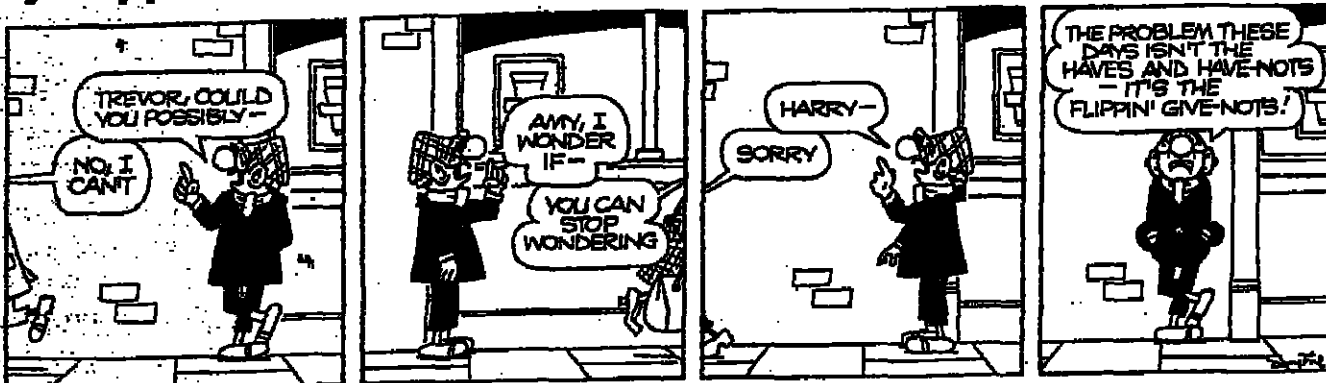
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Door To Door

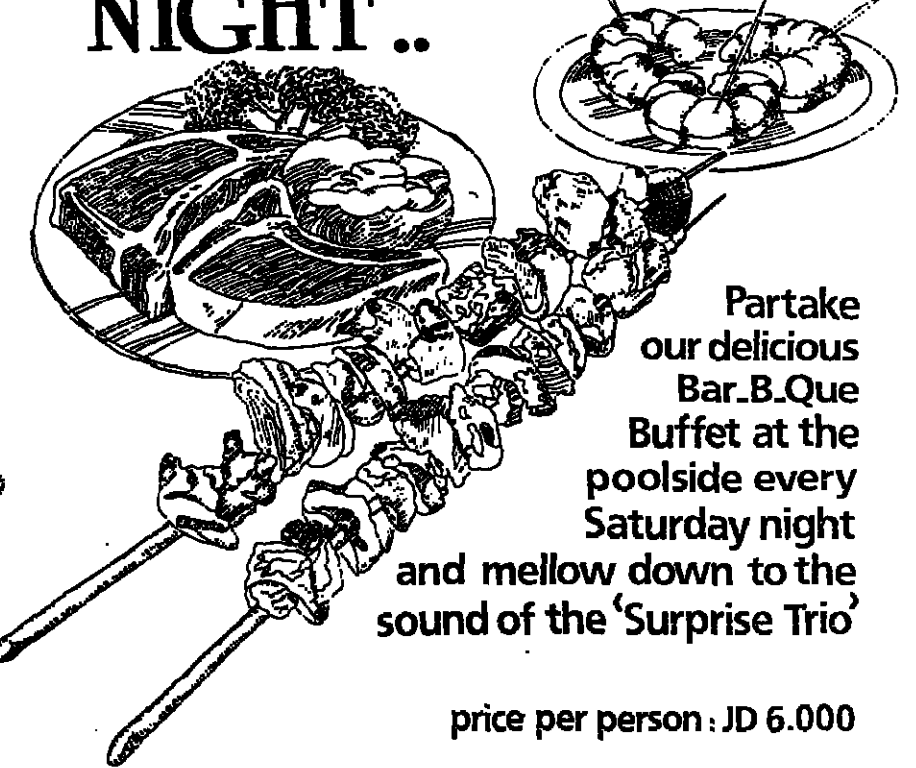
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Troops leave Yerevan amid continuing strike

MOSCOW (R) — Troops and tanks have been pulled out of Yerevan but local sources said a strike in the capital of Soviet Armenia was still going on and the press reported similar stoppages elsewhere in the republic.

A journalist of the Armenian news agency ARMENPRESS told Reuters by telephone from Yerevan that the troops, who were sent in with tanks and armoured personnel carriers to quell clashes earlier in the week, were pulled out Thursday.

There have been no troops in the city since yesterday morning, the journalist said. He also denied reports that a 10 p.m. curfew had been placed on Yerevan.

But he said the strike, called Monday to protest over the disputed Azerbaijani territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, was still going on, although public transport was now running for the first time in four days.

On Thursday evening, the government newspaper Izvestia reported that the strike had spread across Armenia.

"Across the territory of the

entire republic, a considerable part, if not the majority, of industrial and construction enterprises and transport are still not working," Izvestia said.

Pravda Friday quoted local authorities in the town of Kirovakan, north of Yerevan, as saying 70 per cent of enterprises there were working.

And in nearby Dilizhan, Pravda said factory workers held meetings Thursday before deciding against going on strike. "After expressing support for the demands expressed in the Opera Square, the Dilizhan people still decided to work."

Opera Square in Yerevan has been the centre of demonstrations and meetings since the Nagorno-Karabakh issue flared five months ago. Up to a million people took part in protests in February without any reports of violence.

The worst violence in Armenia in a five-month dispute happened in Yerevan this week after a clear indication from Moscow that it was not prepared to accede to demands for Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave of Azerbaijan, to be transferred to Armenia.

About 3,000 young people invaded the airport in support of a strike there which prevented planes from landing or taking off for two days. On Tuesday, troops were sent in to eject the demonstrators, who responded with stones and bottles.

Official reports say 36 people were injured in the airport clashes, and a 22-year-old youth died in related violence on the main road leading to the airport.

The dead youth was named as K.H. Zakarian. He apparently died after being struck by a plastic bullet fired by a soldier. His funeral took place Thursday, but according to Soviet newspapers and Armenian sources there were no incidents.

The ARMPRESS journalist said meetings were taking place Friday on Opera Square, which was reopened after the public Thursday after being sealed off by troops the previous day. He gave no indication of the numbers of people involved.

In Nagorno-Karabakh itself, only shops selling essential foodstuffs were working in the capital, Stepanakert, according to the trade union newspaper Trud.

"And again in Stepanakert a tense strained silence reigns. The occasional passerby glances into foodshops," Trud reported.

Sporadic work stoppages began in Stepanakert in February and developed into a full-scale strike in May. Shortly before last week's Soviet Communist Party Conference in Moscow, Pravda reported a return to work, apparently as a goodwill gesture.

But this week newspapers said industry was again at a standstill, public transport not working and most shops closed.

The strikes are reported to have cost the region more than 40 million roubles (\$66 million) in lost production.

Analysts in Moscow believe the Kremlin may attempt to stem the damage by arranging the region's transfer to Central Soviet administration pending a long-term solution.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

BANGKOK (AP) — Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Indonesia's foreign minister said Friday they plan to hold multilateral peace talks on Kampuchea this month despite Vietnam's new criticisms.

"I am ready to go to Jakarta (Indonesia's capital) on the 25th of July with my partners of the coalition," Sihanouk said after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of

Sihanouk, Alatas hopeful despite Vietnam criticism

State George P. Shultz. "We will be there."

Shultz gave Sihanouk a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan repeating U.S. support for Sihanouk's central role in a Kampuchean settlement and invited Sihanouk to visit Washington this year. It also said the U.S. will continue to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea a spokesman said.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who is organising the talks in Jakarta, denied Vietnam's charges that Indonesia and its allies were trying to turn the informal talks into negotiations between Vietnam and the Kampuchean resistance.

"There is no intention to restrict the terms of the meeting," Alatas told reporters.

Sihanouk and Alatas were in Bangkok for an annual meeting between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, and of their Western "dialogue partner" nations.

Sihanouk also said the Khmer Rouge, a partner in the resistance coalition he heads, wants to re-take power in Kampuchea. But he said its main source of weapons, China, was not in favour of disarming the group.

The Khmer Rouge massacred hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean before Vietnam invaded in late 1978 and ousted the regime. Fears of its return have been recently heightened by Vietnam's plan to withdraw 50,000 troops from Kampuchea this year.

Shultz prodded the ASEAN

countries on the matter Thursday, saying the United States is "unilaterally opposed" to the Khmer Rouge reclaiming power.

Sihanouk said the only solution is formation of a national army composed of the three resistance partners and the Vietnam-installed government in Kampuchea.

"If the Khmer Rouge were a member of the quadripartite organisation, then I think they would not be able to exploit the situation," he said.

Sihanouk said he still supports formation of an international peacekeeping force to prevent the Khmer Rouge or the Vietnamese from returning after a settlement. He previously said he had dropped this demand, and in exchange, the Khmer Rouge agreed to back his peace proposals.

Taiwanese elect Lee chairman

TAIPEI (R) — Lee Teng-Hui, Taiwan's first island-born president, became chairman of the ruling Nationalists Friday at a party congress marked by unprecedented controversy.

Lee's election was widely expected. But delegates to the seven-day congress, at which the Nationalists hope to present a new face of democracy, were stunned when a young legislator marched to the podium and demanded a secret ballot.

Many delegates applauded as Jaw Shaw-Kong made an impassioned appeal for democracy within the party and a change in its style after four decades of strongman leadership in Taiwan under Chiang Kai-Shek and then his son Chiang Ching-Kuo, who died in January.

The party chairman is traditionally voted to office by delegates who rise to their feet and applaud to show their support.

"The era of strongman rule is over. We want the rule of law and not the rule of one man," Jaw



Lee Teng-Hui

said, arguing that a standing vote was illegal.

"If we don't respect the rules, how can we expect other parties to respect them," he added.

The assembly, which normally rubber-stamps proposals without debate, finally elected Lee by an overwhelming majority. Jaw remained seated.

Lee, 65, became president and acting party chairman after the younger Chiang's death. He has become a symbol of the aspirations of Taiwan's island-born majority in a party that is dominated by Chinese mainlanders who arrived from China with the defeated Nationalist government in 1949.

Hopes fade for 149 missing in North Sea

ABERDEEN, Scotland (AP) — Rescue workers Friday scaled down a search for 149 men missing after an explosion blew apart their oil rig in the worst such disaster ever, and officials held out little hope of finding anyone alive.

Seventeen bodies and 64 survivors were pulled from the North Sea after Wednesday night's explosion.

The rig owner, U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum, said a gas leak apparently caused the blast on the Piper Alpha Oil rig 190 kilometres off Scotland's northeast coast, but it did not know what caused the gas to ignite. The government promised an exhaustive inquiry.

The rig was still burning Friday, and Occidental said Paul "Red" Adair, a U.S. expert in capping out-of-control oil wells, would try to stop it. Adair was brought in to cap the first blow-out on a North Sea rig in April 1977.

The disaster was expected to cost insurers more than \$1 billion in claims, which would be a record, the Lloyd's of London In-

Japanese top wealth list

NEW YORK (R) — The United States has the most billionaires but the Japanese in Japan are richer. And Japanese companies dominate all other non-U.S. firms insides and market leadership, Forbes magazine reported Thursday. The richest person in the world, for the second year in a row, is Yoshiaki Tsutsumi, who heads Japan's Seibu Railway Group and commands a personal net worth of \$18.9 billion. Japan holds five of the top 10 positions on the billionaires list, while there is only one American. Even Canada has two in the top ten, while a third, Kenneth R. Thomson, who heads the Thomson Publishing Group, ranked 11th on the list.

Mother dresses son as a pig

HAYWARD, California (R) — A 29-year-old woman pleaded innocent Wednesday after she was charged with misdemeanor child abuse for putting her seven-year-old son on public display dressed as a pig. Police said the woman, Mary Francis Bergamasco, told them she was trying to discipline the boy after he stole \$25 worth of baseball cards from a store. She fashioned a pig's nose from an egg carton, stuck it on the youngster's face and forced him to sit in front of their home, his hands tied behind his back, they said. According to police, she posted a sign that read, in part, "I am a dumb pig. Ugly is what you will become every time you lie and steal."

Teddy bear museum opens

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England (AP) — Tourists who tire of Elizabethan relics can now concentrate on stuffed toys thanks to the opening of the National Teddy Bear Museum in the town where playwright William Shakespeare was born. Museum Director Gyles Brandstetter said he chose to open the exhibition on American Independence Day in honour of U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt, who became the namesake of the child's toy after he refused to shoot a baby bear on a hunting trip in 1902. "We've teddy bears of every shape and size from more than 20 different countries," said Brandstetter.

Snakeskin shoes land big fines

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — The state environment minister of north Rhine-Westphalia said Thursday that anyone bringing in snakeskin shoes or other gifts made from endangered species could face fines of up to \$55,000. Klaus Mathiesen said the West German state would impose large fines of up to 100,000 marks (\$55,000) to fight extinction of rare animals and wildlife. State police were instructed to make extra checks at airports and border crossings, Mathiesen said, adding that the decision was in line with international agreements.

Official hopes for cough-free opera

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — People who cough at Sydney's Opera House, perhaps accustomed to stares for causing a disturbance, are receiving something more useful this month — free cough drops. The opera house is giving away of lozenges in an effort to quiet noisemakers. "For years concert-goers, critics and performers alike have been plagued by the constant interruption of coughing audiences," said Robert Pool, spokesman for the Opera House Trust. "Hopefully, this move will see an end to the cacophony of coughs during orchestral concerts and earn the Opera House the title of a cough-free zone." The lozenges, donated by the manufacturer, will be given away at the door during July and August.

Lisbon says 94 rebels killed

LISBON (R) — Government forces killed 94 UNITA rebels in a series of attacks during the 10 days ending Wednesday, the official Angolan news agency ANGOP reported. ANGOP said in a brief dispatch that the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels were killed in nine provinces. It gave no details of the attacks. African-backed rebels have been fighting Angola's government, which is supported by more than 40,000 Cuban troops, since 1975 when the country gained independence from Portugal.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Duarte reportedly to resign

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — A local newspaper reported that President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is terminally ill with cancer, will resign upon returning home from the United States next week. The independent daily El Mundo Thursday said the 62-year-old Duarte, who has been undergoing chemotherapy, has realised that his physical condition will not permit him to carry out his duties. The report, which quoted unidentified government sources, could not be immediately confirmed.

U.S. waste forces closure of beaches

BABYLON, New York (R) — Vials of blood and other medical debris washed up on some of New York's most popular beaches Wednesday, forcing swimmers off 47 kilometres of prime coastline for the first time in 12 years. Bathers were allowed back Thursday at Jones Beach, Robert Moses State Park and other sites after hundreds of officials in rubber gloves spent the predawn hours picking up the potentially hazardous waste, which also included syringes and plastic bags. The waste carried no markings and authorities did not know whether it was related to similar waste that washed up in New Jersey earlier in the week. That slick contained over 120 vials of blood, some of which tested positive for the AIDS antibody.

Heatwave hits eastern Mediterranean

ATHENS (Agencies) — A five-day heatwave blamed for 15 deaths sent more than 400 people to the hospital Thursday complaining of heat and breathing problems. Reports from Ankara said at least four people were killed in Turkey due to the heatwave. Hospitals around Greece were placed on alert to handle heatwave victims as temperatures in Athens reached 42 degrees Celsius at 2:45 p.m. (11:45 GMT) for the second straight day. The national weather service said temperatures were not expected to drop until Sunday. Meanwhile in Turkey shops shut in the southern industrial city of Adana, where a temperature of 43 degrees centigrade in the shade was the highest in 59 years.

Store collapses in U.S.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — Rescuers Friday gingerly searched for dozens of people feared trapped amid tons of steel and concrete after a department store collapsed, killing at least eight people and injuring 42. Labouring under portable floodlights early Friday, rescuers with dogs and sensitive microphones detected the cries of two women who said three children were trapped with them, said police spokesman Sergeant Dean Poo. The three-storey La Tienda Amigo, known as Amigo Store, collapsed Thursday afternoon during a storm that dumped more than five centimetres of rain in less than 30 minutes.

Bartok's remains laid to final rest

BUDAPEST (AP) — The mortal remains of Bela Bartok, considered a leading composer of the 20th century, were laid to final rest at a hillside cemetery Thursday, 43 years after he had died of Leukemia in New York. At least 5,000 Hungarians, including ranking government officials such as Foreign Minister Peter Varhelyi and cultural personalities like pianist Annie Fischer, thronged the small Farkasret cemetery for the reburial ceremony. "This is a welcome home and a last farewell rolled into one solemn ceremony," Jozsef Ujfalussy, former director of Budapest's Franz Liszt Academy of Music told the reporters. "His music created a new world that extended mankind's artistic horizons and tends to universality."

3 killed in Northern Ireland

BELFAST (AP) — Guerrillas killed two civilians and a soldier in a series of bomb and mortar attacks in Northern Ireland Thursday night and early Friday, police said. The body of a man was found Friday morning in a field alongside a tractor and trailer used in one of the mortar attacks on a police station at Pomeroy in county Tyrone, police said. Six civilians suffered minor injuries and 80 families were evacuated when a second mortar attack aimed at the police in Stewartstown, about 16 kilometres away, went astray and damaged a primary school and several houses, police said.

Phobos I to orbit Mars

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet spacecraft was being prepared for a Thursday evening takeoff to orbit Mars and land probes on one of its moons in an important step towards a manned flight to the planet, officials said.

The spacecraft Phobos I, loaded with instruments from 13 countries, was scheduled to be launched from the Baikonur space centre near the Aral Sea at 10:30 p.m. (18:30 GMT).

Phobos I and Phobos II, which will be launched in five days' time, are making a 300-day trip to Mars. They will enter the planet's orbit in January to begin a three-month study of its surface and atmosphere.

The spacecraft will then head for the Martian moon Phobos, after which the project is named,

and drop two probes on its pockmarked surface to photograph the moon and transmit the data back to earth by radio.

One of the probes will throw out a line to anchor it to the surface of the moon while the other will move about in 20-metre leaps studying physical and mechanical properties of the soil.

The mission is the first stage in a programme that Soviet officials hope will culminate in a manned flight to Mars early in the next century.

"Despite all attempts to study Mars by Soviet and U.S. space apparatus, scientists know too little about it to send a manned spacecraft there," Vyacheslav Balebanov, deputy head of the Soviet Space research institute, said on the eve of the trip.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Fichter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Two major influences tug at your attention today, making you too deliberate at one moment and too restless the next. Focus on pursuing only those causes that interest you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get busy studying your accounts. Be sure to avoid a quarrel between a newcomer and an old friend.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle your own affairs wisely. Don't seek advice from others, as this brings trouble. Take it easy tonight and rest up.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Seriously go about your own business. Don't bother with the affairs of others. Show devotion and generosity.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Think about those friends who have been most loyal and kind to you; do something to show your gratitude.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handle outside affairs wisely, and make this a profitable daytime. Don't plan to spend too much for entertainment.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 23) Study into every phase of a new

project. Don't mix into any alterations between kin and a stranger. Look to elders for advice.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Work hard at your Saturday duties. Your mate has a worthwhile and convincing plan, so listen. Set your mind to completing what you start.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Spend some time with a partner who can give you more data about a project you are working on. Don't be influenced by bigwigs.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You had better get at your work. Don't waste time lighting into family ties. Postpone that talk with a family tie.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use your talent and energies for something important you want to do today. Forget that private sorrow you have.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get at those duties you have been putting aside for some time at home, and they are soon done. Solve your financial problems.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) It's a good day for handling communications well, but avoid a bigwig who is full of ire. Do not be too critical.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

THE HUNTER IS HUNTED

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q 2
♥ A 8 6 4 2
♦ 10 5
♣ K Q 8

WEST
♠ K 10
♥ Q 9 5
♦ J 9 7 6
♣ J 7 5 3

EAST
♠ J 7 4 3
♥ J 10 3
♦ Q 8 4
♣ 10 6 2

SOUTH
♠ 9 8 6 5
♥ K 7
♦ A K 3 2
♣ A 9 4

The bidding:
North: 1♣ Pass
East: 1♦ Pass
South: 1♥ Pass
West: 2♥ Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠

In tournament bridge, the expert is the hunter and his prey is the inexperienced player who permits him to make a trick or two more than he should. So we are delighted to report that once in a while the victim refuses to go quietly, and even fights back.

When this hand occurred in a recent pair championship, the contract was invariably the no trump, making with two overtricks. At one table, however, the bidding got away from a pair of relative novices, who landed in four spades on their

Dummy was now down to nothing but two good hearts. East held the J-7 of trumps while declarer had the nine of trumps and a losing diamond. The defenders had not yet taken a trick, and when declarer led a heart from dummy, they were destined to win only one. Whether East ruffed high or low, declarer's nine of trumps was certain to become a trick "en passant," and making 12 tricks was an absolute top score for North-South.

The play proceeded as if declarer could see all the cards. He cashed the ace-king of diamonds and ruffed a diamond in dummy. Then he continued with the king-queen of clubs, and East had to follow suit helplessly.

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THE Daily Crossword by Florence C. Adler

ACROSS
1 Social engagements
6 Pedestrian part
10 Primitive ax
14 Lifeless
15 Still
17 Winged
19 Soundless device
20 Chin
21 Nettle's warships
22 Joyce
23 Carol
24 Transform
26 Urethane
28 Felt
30 Flat town
31 Seafaring
32 Alcool
37 Tiny amount
38 Residence
40 Eng. river
41 Bannor
42 Steppo
44 Dumb
45 Govt. org.
47 Lerna
48 Systematic
51 Eng.
52 Composer
53 Electric
54 Terminal
55 Scrimps
56 A Tawadale
58 Note
61 Obsolete
62 Coup d'
63 Decorate
64 Depend
65 Cancel
66 Belg. river
67 Ger. city

DOWN
1 Record
2 Wild cat
3 Oak Ridge's state abbr.
4 Poetry
5 Poem part
6 Respectable
7 Rite
8 Discovered
9 Shingled
10 Flat cape
11 Fill with joy
12 Tennis star
13 Secret meeting
14 Tchov's org.
21 Single time
22 Fr. river
23 Sale phrase
24 Stain
25 Peaked bread
32 Nominee
33 Baton
34 Bottle
35 Where Perry won
36 Notch
37 Swiss river
38 Boughs
42 Cupola
43 Verve
45 Singing cleric
46 Craft
48 Scratched out
49 Relieved
50 Antelope
51 Antelope
52 Islamic devil
55 Hunchman
56 Charged
57 Justice
58 Elysium
59 Wall

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALQUI

REDOO

NIFEC

FLORAM

Answer here: HE

Yesterday's Jumbles: SQUAB MAJOR TRUIM CAJOLE

Answer: What they called it when the plant elephant sprinkled all that water—A JUMBO JET

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Yesterday's Jumbles: SQUAB MAJOR TRUIM CAJOLE

Answer: What they called it when the plant elephant sprinkled all that water—A JUMBO JET

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALQUI

REDOO

NIFEC